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THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Important Operations Up the Bayou Teche.

How Commodore Buchanan was Killed.

A Desperate Engagement at Corney's Bridge.

Gallant Conduct of the 75th New-York and the 8th Vermont.

DASHING CAVALRY CHARGE.

Destruction of the Rebel Iron-Clad Gunboat Cotton.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAFOURCHE STATION, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

We have just arrived here with Gen. WEITZEL and the larger number of the forces under him, who are encamped at Thibodeaux, near this place, having accompanied them from their successful expedition up the Bayou Teche, in which they destroyed the rebel gunboat *Cotton*, and sent the enemy skedaddling.

If you have moral courage enough to examine any detailed hydrographical and topographical map of Southern Louisiana, and lose yourself among the labyrinthine intersections of the countless lakes and bayous there represented—resembling more the plan of a spider's web than any portion of the habitable globe—you will find the Lafourche Station just where the bayou of that name is crossed by the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, which extends, at present, no further than to Brashier City and Berwick's Bay, at the junction of the Atchafalaya River and Lake Palondre.

For the benefit of those of your readers who may not know—and perhaps there are many such—anything about these extraordinary bayous, or water-courses, it may be well to state that, although when compared to the mighty Mississippi, they sink to the insignificance of mere streamlets,—many of them far exceed in volume the river Thames, a very short distance above London,—and the smallest of them would, in any part of England, be considered a very respectable *river*.

EXPEDITION UP THE BAYOU TECHE.

Although not positively known, it had been, for some time past, pretty generally rumored that an expedition of some sort was about to take place in the neighborhood of Berwick's Bay, but when or how no one could tell. All that we knew was that the rebels were collecting forces above Donaldsonville, in the neigborhood of Plaquemine,—that they now and then came in collision with our pickets,—run off all the horses, mules and cattle they [illegible] lay their hands on,—and that they, moreover, had a steamer, called the *J. A. Cottan*, lurking somewhere in the Bayou Teche, which had become the terror of that part of the country. It became, therefore, simply necessary to go and clean them out, and the task was allotted to Gen. WEITZEL.

The General commenced moving his forces from Thibodeaux on Sunday, the 11th. These consisted of the Eighth Vermont, One Hundred and Sixtieth and Seventy-fifth New-York, Twelfth Connecticut, Twenty-first Indiana, Sixth Michigan, Company B First Louisiana Union Cavalry, Capt. BARRETT; four pieces of BAINBRIDGE's Artillery, Sixth Massachusetts Battery, Capt. W. W. CARRUTH; First Maine Battery, Lieut. BRADLEY, and one section Fourth Massachusetts Battery, Lieut. BRIGGS. Capt. FITCH, with a portion of the Seventy-fifth New-York, volunteered as sharpshooters.

The troops commenced embarking from Brashier on Monday night; by Tuesday morning they had all safely embarked, and the whole of the infantry—placed upon our gunboats *Calhoun*, *Diana*, *Kinsman* and *Estrella*—proceeded up the Atchafalaya River to Patersonville, where they arrived on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. The cavalry and artillery went by land. There was some little skirmishing on the road, and in one hand-to-hand sabre encounter with the rebel cavalry—a most dashing affair on the part of Capt. BARRETT's company—they were driven before us, we losing one man killed, and they several.

At 3 P. M., Commodore BUCHANAN, commander of the fleet of gunboats, steamed up the river on board the *Diana*, and returned at 3½ o'clock. At 4½ o'clock the *Calhoun*, (flag-ship,) *Kinsman*, *Estrella* and *Diana*, all went up the bayou, came to anchor about ten miles below where the bayou was obstructed, made a hawser fast from each quarter to the shore, and staid all night.

FIGHT AT CORNEY'S BRIDGE.

Early on Wednesday morning, at 6 A. M., the *Diana*, Capt. GOODWIN, was ordered to go down the Bayou to Lynch's Point, to take the Eighth Vermont across to the left or northern bank, in order for a flank movement on the enemy. At 7, the *Calhoun*, Commodore BUCHANAN, *Kinsman*, Capt. WIGGIN, and *Estrella*, Capt. COOK, commenced moving slowly up the bayou, and at 8 o'clock reached the formidable obstruction. This was at a place called Corney's Bridge, from a man of that name owning a plantation there. Nothing but the piles of the old bridge remain, protruding about three or four feet above water, and against these the rebels had sunk an old steamer, filled with brick, and placed all manner of rubbish—making it impossible at that time either for the *Cotton* to come down to us, or for us to get at her.

At this time, about 8:45, an artillery duel commenced between our gunboats and the gunboat *Cotton* and the rebel batteries, located where shown on the map. The *Kinsman* was now in advance, and the *Estrella* next, and the *Calhoun*, with Commander BUCHANAN on board, following up close. The firing continued for some time without any manifest difference to either party. A few desultory rifle shots had been fired at us from the shore, which our men returned as well as they could against a hidden foe.

Suddenly the *Kinsman* felt something explode under her; it was a torpedo, and her stern was violently lifted in the air, but fortunately with no damage, as was afterward found. An aid of Gen. WEITZEL came galloping up to tell the *Kinsman* of another torpedo being planted right ahead, a contraband, escaped from the *Cotton*, having brought the intelligence. Owing to this, and one of her guns being disabled—so the *Kinsman's* officers all assured me—she was cautiously dropping back, after warning both the *Estrella* and *Calhoun* of what had been told her.

Commodore BUCHANAN, either not hearing or not heeding the information, at once steamed up right ahead of both the *Estrella* and the *Kinsman*, and personally seized the post of danger. It was now about 10 o'clock, when the rebels, from behind their concealed rifle-pits, poured forth a most murderous volley upon our men; and the *Cotton* coming down to attack our batteries, the fight became severe and general.

The gallant BUCHANAN was one of the first to fall. He was standing forward, spyglass in hand, a motionless target for the deadly missiles of the hidden enemy. W. D. BROWN, Acting Chief Engineer, who was near him at the time, having received a spent ball in the thigh,—the Commodore said: "Ah! you've got it." The very next moment a ball struck BUCHANAN in the right cheek, immediately below the temple, passing through to the opposite side. He exclaimed: "My God!" and fell back dead. Some say this gallant officer was rash on this occasion, and threw away his loved and valued life;—perhaps so, but it was a rashness which will endear his heroic name forever.

The following are the names of the others who suffered on this occasion on board the *Calhoun* and *Kinsman*:

Charles Daverich, (seaman,) Wm. Neilson, (landsman,) both killed; W. D. Brown, (acting Chief Engineer,) slightly wounded; H. D. Foster, (Ensign,) badly wounded in the right cheek; John Lewis, Q. M., and Geo. Perkins, acting Q. M., both wounded while in the wheel-house; Wm. Adams, Coxswain; James Williams, Captain of the Guard, and Geo. Riley, landsman, were also wounded, but not severely; Acting Master A. S. Wiggin, of the *Kinsman*, badly wounded from the rifle pits, and the only casualty on the *Kinsman*. The fate of this brave officer is a sad one. When the rifle pits opened their murderous fire on our men, they were commanded to lay down behind the bulwarks. Lieut. WIGGIN, from some fatal impulse of pride or bravery, although in a most exposed position, did not do so, and being the only one standing, was a prominent mark for the enemy. He immediately received a Minié ball in his right shoulder, which has compelled his arm to be operated upon at its socket and a portion of the injured bone taken out. The arm is replaced, but it is feared the suppuration will be such a drain on his system as to endanger life.

To show how terribly murderous was the position in which our boats were placed, it is only necessary to state that, at this point, the bayou was so narrow that the *Calhoun*, in turning, had her bow and stern aground.

While this was going on, our land forces were by no means idle. The Eighth Vermont, as soon as they had been brought across from Lynch's Point in the *Diana*, at once attacked the rebels in the rear of their rifle-pits; and during a brisk and sharp engagement killed several, took forty prisoners, and put the rest to flight, their cannon leading the way. But for this sudden and gallant assistance from the Eighth Vermont, there can be little doubt that the *Calhoun* would have been lost, from the impetuosity with which the rebels were firing upon her.

In the meantime, no less efficient aid was being given by other portions of our troops. Three batteries—the First Maine, Lieut. BRADBURY; one section of the Fourth Massachusetts, under Lieut. BRIGGS, and Capt. W. W CARRUTH's Sixth Massachusetts—had gone round by the woods, from Patersonville, to a point above the *Cotton*, where they could successfully play upon her, and in this they were assisted by some of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York, and sixty sharpshooters of the Seventy-fifth New-York, who played havoc among the crew of the rebel gunboat, which was one of those enormous Mississippi steamers protected by cotton wherever possible, and clad in iron.

Thrice did this ungainly monster retire up the bayou, from the effect of the deadly iron hail poured into her, and thrice did she desperately come up to renew the contest. She came once too often, however; for—after having had her men nearly cleaned out of her—the last time she made her appearance, which was at 2 o'clock next morning, she was floating, in solitary glory, down the bayou, one sheet of flame.

The game being over, and the ostensible object of the expedition accomplished, our gunboats and land forces returned in perfect order and good spirits, and arrived opposite Brashier at 5 o'clock on the evening of Friday, 16th, in one of the most terrible "Northers" that I ever witnessed. They crossed over, bivouacked for the night, and next day (Friday) returned to camp. I am sorry to have to add the following list of casualties to those already given:

Killed.

Second Lieut. E. Whiteside, Co. H, 75th N. Y.
John Noble, Co. G, 75th New-York.
John Welsh, Co. B, 1st Louisiana Cadets.
And two others—one of the 160th, and another of the 75th New-York—whose names I could not obtain.

Wounded.

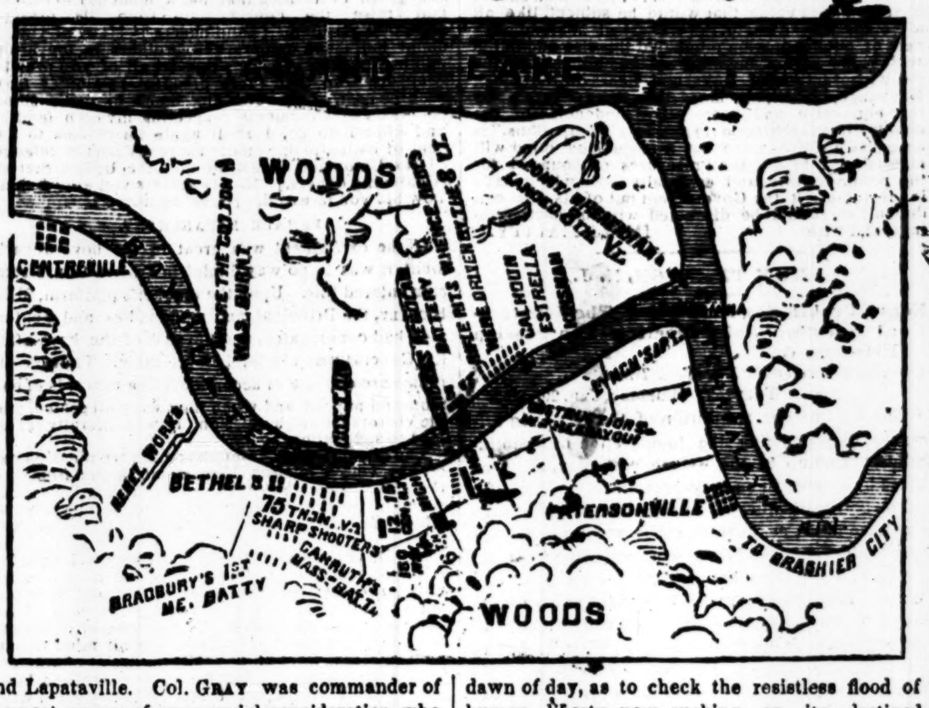
Corp. Caypless, Co. A, 75th New-York—leg.
Benson Sherman, Co. F, 75th New-York—thigh.
Jas. Mitchell, Co. F. 75th New-York—thigh.
John Evenden, Co. F, 75th N. Y.—knee, slightly.
Adam Michael, Co. C, 75th New-York—thigh.
John W. Riley, Co. B, 75th New-York—back.
M. V. B. Van Etten, Co. A, 75th New-York—thigh.
H. W. Prescott, 1st Maine Battery—thumb.
John Thompson, 1st Me. Battery—both arms amp.
Byron Herman, Co. D, 75th New-York—thigh.
Michael Kennedy, Co. F, 75th New-York—thigh.
D. S. Devoe, Co. A, 75th New-York—thigh.
W. H. Tibbs, Co. A, 160th New-York.
Corp. Saml. P. Hitchcock, Co. G, 75th N. Y.—knee.
James H. Henry, Co. K, 75th New-York—chest.
George Derby, Co. F, 75th New-York—thigh.
Bela Burbank, Co. H, 75th New-York—leg amp.
Patrick Mulholland, Co. E, 75th New-York.
Peter Richards, Co. A. 12th Conn.—finger, slightly.

REBEL FORCES.

On board the *Diana* I afterward met and conversed with a rebel Lieutenant, who was made prisoner. He told us that their forces did not consist (independently of the *Cotton*) of more than 1,100, viz.: FOURNET'S "Yellow jacket" Battalion of some 300 men, of which he was a member, and 800 of the Twenty-eighth Louisiana; also, SIMMS' Battery and the Pelican Battery of Parrott guns, the same who fought us at Donaldsonville and Lapataville. Col. GRAY was commander of the post, a man of some social consideration, who once run for Senator against BENJAMIN. The rebel loss is not known, but two women who came to Brashier under flag of truce, say they knew of fifteen buried.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

The Scene of Gen. Weitzel's Operations at Bayou Teche.



RESULT OF THE FIGHT.

Although the ostensible object of this expedition was carried out as clearly and prettily as any one could desire, and bravery was shown there equal to anything experienced in battles of far greater importance, the grandeur of the result does not strike people here as quite commensurate with the means employed. It is true we have destroyed the *Cotton*, which—according to current rumors out there—the rebels looked upon as worth an army of twenty thousand to them, and captured a large quantity of cattle, horses and mules; but, then, the obstruction in the bayou still remains—they have at least two other boats up there getting ready—we have come back to precisely the point from which we started, and I see nothing to prevent us from having to go over exactly the same work again.

Had we gone on and taken Franklin—held the ground as we went on, and never stopped till we seized New Iberia, and with it the *mountain of salt* on Petite Anse Island—(*miles long by miles in width of solid rock salt*, capable of supplying the world)—worth more than an army to the rebels, in their present condition, there would have been something to record really worth crowing over. But of one thing we are all confident here: Gen. WEITZEL is capable of *anything* he may be set to do; and so let us indulge in the hope of soon recording something of more lasting and important results in the district under his command.

THE TORPEDO INCIDENT.

Before closing my narrative, I ought to say that the information which our good friend, the contraband from the *Cotton*, gave respecting a concealed torpedo, proved to be perfectly correct and exactly where he stated. I saw this infernal machine on board the *Estrella*, and afterward conversed with the poor fellow who rendered us such essential service, and who is now safely in our lines. Judge of my astonishment when, on scraping away the waxen stuff on the brand of this machine, I discovered the following inscription in raised letters:

TAYLOR & HODGETT'S CANS,
With Burnett's Attachment,
NEW-YORK.
Patented Aug. 21, 1855.

It was shut up in a neat wooden box and labeled, in large letters, "Hospital stores—this side up, with care." The manufacturers are fully welcome to all the benefits of this advertisement. "Hospital stores," forsooth! Rather a grim joke, is it not? One strange thought struck me as I gazed upon this monstrous invention, and that was that while people in the North are enriching themselves by manufacturing these hellish things to blow our own brave men to atoms, a poor black "animal" down here has friendship and humanity enough to come and warn them off from their terrible doom. I forgot, in my hurry, to write down this negro's name—perhaps it is as well I did not—Gen. WEITZEL can easily find him; and surely, if the lives of some dozen or two of our defenders are worth anything, that faithful fellow should not go unrewarded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan 19.

THE ORETO AT LARGE.

News reached us this morning that the *Oreto* has just run the gauntlet of our blockade—the *Cuyler* after her. A cloud seems to have come over our navy lately. Where are those vessels with *letters-of-marque* that you are talking of in the North? Many sensible people down here are beginning to think that, perhaps, we had better come back, after all, to the idea which some wag suggested, at the beginning of this war, viz.: to put this thing down "by *contract*."

ANOTHER UNION DEMONSTRATION.

We had another grand Union demonstration here on Saturday night, in the St. Charles Theatre. Gen. BANKS and Staff were there, in a side box; also Gov. SHEPLEY and Gen. HAMILTON on the platform, but too indisposed to take any part in the proceedings, beyond a few apologetic remarks. I tell you it would take the wind out of the sails of some of those Northern politicians, who would see this Union wrecked that Slavery may live, if they would only come here to listen to what rich *slaveowners* say about the Divine institution. Language more vehemently opposed to anything like a restoration of Slavery upon its original basis,—sentiments more bitter against those who would build up a Southern slave oligarchy upon the ruins of universal liberty, were never uttered by a SUMNER or a PHILLIPS before an audience at the Cooper Institute. I send you a copy of the resolutions unanimously passed, and which will speak for themselves. It was perfectly astounding to hear these utterances from men owning immense property in slaves, to mark the spirit in which they were received by an overflowing audience of intelligent ladies and gentlemen, and then to remember that this was in New-Orleans! Let every true patriot mark these terrible signs, and seriously ponder whether he may not as well now try to hold Niagara in his palm, or stop the dawn of day, as to check the resistless flood of human liberty now rushing on its destined course.

NEMO.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Active Military Preparations---The Rebels Expectant.

Wilmington and Charleston on the Defensive—Accounts, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The Department of North Carolina is busy with preparations for an active Winter's campaign. The rebels have already, through their newspapers, informed the Northern public of the fact of our reinforcement, and have attempted to draw from it conclusions as to what Gen. FOSTER intends to do. How far their surmises are true doubtless the events of the coming weeks will bear testimony. Inasmuch as the enemy is already aware of the fact, and have widely speculated upon its meaning and consequences, it can surely be of no injury to the cause to acknowledge that Gen. FOSTER has been largely reinforced by veteran troops, who will speedily be employed against the rebellion. Gen. NAGLEE, whose Peninsular record was so brilliant and successful, and who now commands a division, composed principally of the fine material which formerly made up Gen. CASEY's old division, will be a leading mind in these movements, and will soon send to the North a record which may tell of hard fighting, and also, we are confident, of well-earned and important advantages. Aware of the activity which is prevailing throughout this Department, the rebels are busily at work to prepare to withstand an attack at places which they dedm most liable to need defence. They have been for some time engaged in putting Wilmington in condition for making a vigorous resistance to our land and naval forces. They have already a large force there, and have erected new batteries in addition to the many which already defend the harbor. They boast that by means of their railroad communications they can, within a few hours, concentrate at that city a force competent to defeat any army which we may bring against it. In the event of our successful approach, they say they will give the best town in the State to the flames, that we may gain as little as possible from its capture. Charleston also feels itself to be menaced, and we have reports from there of similar preparations against attack. Whether or no the rebels are correct in their impressions, events must soon decide.

The rebel force at Goldsboro and Kinston, in this State, has been of late greatly increased, and it is more than likely that the intention may be to push down upon Newbern. As far as I have been able to examine our lines and our means of defence, I have found them fully adequate, and the military authorities here have not the slightest apprehension as to the result of any such movement on the part of the enemy. With the aid of the gunboats in the Neuse, pouring forth a fierce enfilading fire, our troops can easily keep at bay three times their number.

The weather during the past week has been anything but agreeable or favorable to military or naval operations. Navigation on this dangerous coast has been full of hazards, and numerous vessels have been temporarily stranded on the bar. To-day, however, the sky is clear, and the sea quiet, and numerous vessels are coming into the already well-filled harbor. Several accidents have occurred amongst the fleet. The *Cahawba* bumped against the *Expounder*, and sadly impaired the beauty of the woodwork of her after cabins, but did not interfere with her sea-going capacities. The *Cahawba*, in her turn, got a rub which knocked her wheelhouse considerably out of joint. And, most serious of all, the *Baltimore*, a steam propeller, which formerly ran between Baltimore and Havana, but which for the last year has been under charter to the Government, got on fire on the 24d inst., and came near burning to the water's edge. The strenuous exertions of her Captain, W. DENKIN, aided by Capt. FULTON, of the *United States*, saved her from such a fate. The ship, however, was pretty well scuttled, and damaged to the amount of something like $5,000. The Government stores aboard were all saved.

A REMARKABLE RECAPTURE.

A Rebel Prize Recaptured by the Prize Crew, and the Prize-Master Put in Irons.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The following private telegram has been received here from the United States Consul at St. Thomas:

ST. THOMAS, *vià* HALIFAX, Jan. 19.

I have to advise the arrival of the brig *J. P. Ellicott*, of Boston, for Cienfuegos, brought here by a prize crew, put on board by the pirate *Retribution*, who put their Prize-master in irons

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

CONDITION OF CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

A "Warning to "Democrats and Conservatives."

THE QUESTION OF RETALIATION

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Our files of Southern papers of the latest dates, including those from Richmond, Savannah and Atlanta, (Ga.,) Jackson, (Miss.,) Charleston, (S. C.,) and Chattanooga, (Tenn.,) have come to hand. They furnish us the following interesting extracts:

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 27.

We have published two schemes, one by Mr. HUNTER and one by Mr. BALDWIN, for curtailing the redundancy of the currency. Mr. BALDWIN proposes to fund all the notes issued prior to the 1st of April next, at a monthly decline of 1 per cent. in the interest after the 1st of July, till the 1st of December, at which time all the outstanding notes shall be considered satisfied and discharged.

Mr. HUNTER, if we correctly understand him, proposes that all notes issued before the 1st of December last, if not funded before the 1st of July, shall cease to be currency, and shall be regarded only as 6 ℘ cent. stock. He also has provisions for limiting the notes in circulation as currency to one hundred and fifty millions.

This, we believe, is pretty much in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. That worthy gentleman is all of a sudden seized with a mighty rage for reducing his currency. He forgets the old saw, that a man may lose more at the bung than he can gain at the spile. What he will make by this rapid appreciation of his notes, he will more than lose by the depreciation of his *bonds*. If, by a too sudden contraction of his issues, he creates a scarcity of money, the first effect will be felt in the decline of stocks. Coupled with this wholesale abstraction of notes from circulation is a recommendation of a tax of forty-eight to sixty millions to still further contract the currency.

Mr. MEMINGER seems to have a fixed idea, that one hundred and fifty millions of Confederate paper money is all that is requisite for the wants of the country. Before the war, he says, one hundred millions was enough. But Mr. MEMINGER forgets that a vast change has come over all the business operations of the country. *There is now no coin and no bank paper in circulation, and no credit.* All dealings are on a cash basis. We do not know what precise sum of bank notes the credit system was equivalent to; but suppose it not less than five hundred millions. All this is swept away; *and if Mr. M. could succeed in reducing the currency to one hundred and fifty millions, he would produce the hardest times ever known in this country. He could then buy cheap bargains—which seems to be the beau-ideal of his financiering skill.*

We are not of those who believe that the currency is so viciously redundant as to involve our ruin. There is no doubt an excess of currency in some localities, as in Richmond, and in the vicinity of large armies; but there is a deficiency in others. There may be an excess upon the whole. *But an evil quite as great is the distrust growing out of the supposed extravagance and waste in official quarters. People see officials, on salaries of $2,000, amassing their millions a year, and buying up towns and country far and wide, and they naturally conclude there is a screw loose somewhere.* Let Government revive confidence by establishing a system of accountability, which will effectually protect the public, and at the same time contract gradually the excessive issues within safe bounds, and we have no fears of the result. If we have a heavy load to draw, that's no reason we should start with such violence as to break the traces!

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Richmond *Dispatch* waxes furious upon this topic. It exclaims: "Reconstruction! Can they reconstruct the family circles which they have broken—can they reconstruct the fortunes which they have scattered—can they reconstruct the bodies of our dead kindred, which by tens of thousands they have destroyed? When they can do this they can reconstruct the old Union. When they can do this—when they can breathe the breath of life into the pallid faces of our sons and brothers, and restore them once more, living and happy, to our desolate firesides, they may dream of bringing back that Union whose only principles of cohesion was the mutual love and confidence of its people."

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We warn the Democrats and Conservaitves of the North to dismiss from their minds at once the miserable delusion that the South can ever consent to enter again, upon any terms, the old Union. If the North will allow us to write the Constitution ourselves, and give us every guarantee we would ask, we would sooner be under the Government of England or France than under a Union with men who have shown that they cannot keep good faith, and are the most barbarous and inhuman, as well as trencherous of mankind. Suppose two men engaged in partnership fall out, and one of them, after violating every article of the agreement of partnership, destroys the property of the other, burns his house over his head, butchers his wife and children, and then asks the other to renew the partnership, and go on in business again as if nothing had happened? This is a faint image of what the Northern Reconstructionists ask of the South. If we could agree to it our folly would be only equalled by their villainy. Loyalty to them is treason to our dead, to ourselves, and to humanity.

If the Reconstructionists want peace, they can easily have it upon the terms on which they could have always had it—letting us alone. We ask neither more nor less. We are making no war on them. We are not invading their territory, nor giving their homes to the flames, their populations to prison and the sword, their women to a fate worse than death. Let us alone! That is all we ask. Let us alone, and peace will return once more to bless a distracted land! *But do not expect us to degrade ourselves and cast dishonor upon the graves of our kindred by ever returning to the embrace of those whose hands are dripping with the tears and blood of our people.*

THE NORTHWEST.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Jan. 20.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. FOOTE in Congress bearing upon a reconstruction of our Government with the Northwestern States, we desire now solemnly to protest against, and we trust that they will be tabled by the Confederate Congress, whenever they are taken up to be considered. We are fighting this war for Southern independence and for a Government of Southern States, *recognizing African Slavery as an institution ordained of God, beneficial to mankind, a necessity in our social and political relations as States, and in our intercourse with all other nations or States. Hence the admission of any Free States into our Union is not only repugnant to us, but it will be only a continuance of that evil which has brought on the war, and which to get rid of we are now fighting.* If the Northwestern States should shake off the North and East, and set up for themselves a new Government, and desire to be at peace with the South, no barrier will be placed in their way by our Government, and we shall be willing to treat with them as an independent Government, in peace, as friends, in war, as foes.

NORTH CAROLINA CONTUMACIOUS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 26.

We had hoped the Legislature of North Carolina would have reassembled with more liberal and conciliatory views. We know we have Confederate authorities who have too little regard for the feelings of others; but they are upon us, and our all is at stake. We must for the present bear and forbear: our safety demands it. We earnestly trust that the North Carolina Legislature in view of the vast interests dependent on harmonious action, will do nothing to bring the State and Confederate authorities into collision. However provoked, we have no time and cannot afford to wrangle among ourselves now. Let us postpone personal and party grievances to another and more distant day. The first, the great duty of every true Southron is to put forth all his energies for the overthrow of our implacable and barbarous enemy.

We assure our friends in North Carolina, that we who sympathize with them in the wrongs or slights they have received, cannot sympathize with them in any measure that may tend to impair the efforts of the common Government for the common safety. The time will come for the redress of all domestic grievances; but till then, and while a foreign foe is threatening us with subjugation, let us, with united hearts and hands, uphold the sacred cause.

RETALIATION.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on Jan. 21, the question first under consideration was upon reference to the Military Committee of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. CLOPTON, of Alabama, approbatory of that portion of the President's Message in relation to retaliation.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to speak of the policy and effect of the subject of retaliation. He argued in favor of the proposition to turn over the prisoners taken by the Confederate armies to the State Governments, to be dealt with according to the law touching persons exciting servile insurrection. It was right and proper. This was not a war of the Confederate Government and the Lincoln Government. It was a war between the Confederate States and the United States; and it would not be an act inconsistent with the usages of civilized nations, but would be in accordance with the laws of war, to turn over the culprits to those against whom their acts had been particularly directed.

He (Mr. FOOTE) did not certainly intend to call into question the motives or acts of the President in reference to this matter; but the gentleman from Virginia must be aware that the judiciaries of most of the States were most familiar with their own laws on the subject under consideration, and know what would be most satisfactory to their own people better than the Confederate Government could possibly know. But one point he desired especially to notice. It could not but be apparent to every one how these measures of retaliation would result—the amount of bloodshed and terrible atrocities to which it would lead. *Therefore, he desired that a messenger or messengers should be sent to the Northern Government, to propose terms of honorable peace—to let them know what was to be expected by a continuance of the war under present auspices. This would give heart to that great Peace party which is now springing up at the North and daily increasing in strength, especially in the Northwestern States, where the people are already clamorous for peace.* And if the Lincoln Government still persisted in their atrocious course, our action would show the world that upon that Government rested all the future responsibility. It would show that if they persisted in this demoniacal and hellish warfare, we are not to blame. He was sure, however, that these political uprisings in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, were of no little moment, and the results would presently appear.

The resolutions of Mr. CLOPTON were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. FOOTE introduced resolutions looking to an accomplishment of the purpose as above stated, which were, on his motion, also referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the Senate, on Jan. 25, Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether an officer of the army of the United States, acting under the authority of that Government, can be made liable to punishment as a criminal for violation of the criminal laws of a State by a State tribunal, when turned over to the State authorities by order of the President.

Mr. YANCEY said he was in favor of a mode of retaliation which could be accomplished. When he first saw the plan proposed by the President in his recent message, he was favorably struck with it, but on further reflection he was induced to believe that the State authorities would rule that Federal officers turned over to them for trial were not amenable to State laws.

The resolution was adopted.

ARREST OF REV. J. R. GRAVES.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, transmits to the Legislature of that State a letter received from the Secretary of War, giving the causes of the arrest of J. R. GRAVES, charged with disloyalty. The letter states that when applying to Gen. WINDER for a passport to proceed North, he represented himself as a citizen of New-York, desirous to return home, and in that character received permission. *After his return to the South, he published a letter in the Richmond Enquirer on the state of public opinion in the North, which gave a most unfavorable aspect to the Southern cause and caused much comment and inquiries as to the antecedents of the writer.* Gen. WINDER received several letters stating facts which gave good grounds for suspecting GRAVES to be a spy, or at least a disaffected person. An exchanged prisoner from Fortress Monroe, heard GRAVES give the Yankee officers a minute description of the war steamer building at Richmond, and, upon being shown diagrams of the *Monitor*, described where the Confederate steamer differed from her.

This charge was substantiated by GRAVES himself, he having stated to a clergyman of his acquaintance that he had given such information, but merely to facilitate his passage North. This and other instances of his more than suspicious conduct and conversation, convinced Gen. WINDER that it was unsafe to permit him to be at large. He accordingly, without consulting the Government at Richmond, but merely on his own authority, dispatched an officer to arrest him, considering him on his own representations when he asked a passport as a Northern citizen, and therefore liable to arrest as a spy. Gen. WINDER was not aware he was a citizen of North Carolina when he issued the warrant, and was led into the mistake by the false representations of GRAVES himself. The Secretary acknowledges that Gen. WINDER was in error, and expresses the utmost respect for the rights of the sovereign States of the Confederacy, and states that he had issued orders for the prompt delivery of the prisoner to such persons as the Governor should appoint to receive him.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In a Message, on Jan. 20, to the Legislature of South Carolina, the new Governor of that State, Gen. M. L. BONHAM, earnestly recommends the repeal of the act requiring the Adjutant-General of the State to order an election for field officers of the several regiments of the First Corps of Reserves, and of such other regiments now in service, where field officers had been appointed by the Executive Council. The reason assigned for this recommendation is an absence of power to order an election for field officers of regiments transferred to the Confederate service. The Governor says that whatever opinion he may entertain as to the propriety of the field officers of these regiments being elected in the first instance, he believes it to be the true policy, under existing circumstances, to allow matters to stand as they are. He concludes his message with an injunction to harmony and concert with the Confederate Government.

A SUPPOSED SPY ARRESTED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 27.

On Saturday last, a man named ALBERT W. SINCLAIR, who also passes under the *alias* of Carrington, was arrested on Third-street, in the neighborhood of the African Church, by Detective FRED SHAFFER, of the Eastern District, in the same tenement from which WEBSTER, the spy was taken. About nine months since, SINCLAIR, who, at that time, passed for a Lieutenant in the Yankee Army, and professed to be a deserter, appeared in Richmond, and was committed to Castle Godwin as a spy. After being there a considerable time he succeeded in purloining himself on a green sentinel as an officer of the prison, and not only liberated himself, but passed out on his own authority the notorious Col. ADLER, a fellow-prisoner, who succeeded in making his way to the North. The officers heard nothing of SINCLAIR's whereabouts until a few days ago, when they were privately informed that he was in the city, and took measures to effect his arrest, in which they were successful, as above related. It is believed that he has been backward and forward from this city to the North several times since he escaped, and been thus useful to the enemy as a spy. When near the corner of Fifth and Broad streets, on his way to prison, he broke from the officers, and fled precipitately up Broad till arriving at Second-street, down which he retreated rapidly till near the Abos House, when he was headed off, and again taken in custody. While the fugitive was attempting to escape, three shots were fired at him, but without effect. He was taken to Castle Thunder for trial before Court-martial.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR SAVANNAH.

Probable Success of the Ericsson Monitor Montauk.

The Rebels Acknowledge a Defea

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

It is said a dispatch has reached Washington from Gen. DIX, at Fortsess Monroe, to-day, stating that he had been informed, by a telegram from Gen. PECK, in command of our forces on the Blackwater, that in an interview which had just taken place between that officer and the rebel Gen. PRYOR, who commands the rebel force facing Gen. PECK's army, that he (PRYOR) stated he *had information of a recent engagement near Savannah, in which the rebels had suffered defeat.*

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The Senate to-day passed the House resolution, asking Congress to appropriate $25,000,000 for emancipation purposes in this State, by a vote of 26 to 2.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Iron-Clads—A Slight to Gen. Keyes—Reconnoissance up York River—A British Man-of-War, &c., &c.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The iron-clads *Weehawken* and *Nahant* having arrived and joined the fleet at the mouth of the James River, the *Patapsco* has been ordered away from that station, and lies in Hampton Roads to-day, on her way Southward. The two gigantic guns in her turret look like young whales. One weighs 42,000 pounds, has a fifteen-inch bore, and throws a ball weighing 460 pounds. The other is a rifled monster of 16,000 pounds weight, with an eight-inch bore, and throws a ball of 200 pounds to a distance of five miles. Both are prepared, in the language of the officers, to "knock —— out of anything." The dimensions of the *Patapsco* have been already published.

Much feeling has been created among the officers of Gen. Keyes' command in Yorktown, at the announcement of an apparent slight by the Government of their commander. The battle of Williamsburgh was fought on the 5th of May, 1862, in which Gens. Keyes, Sumner, Hooker, Heintzelman and W. F. Smith were concerned. For this service they were all promoted to Major-Generalships, their commissions dating, through a fancy of the President, from the 4th of July. It is now announced that the commissions of Gens. Sumner, Hooker and Heintzelman have been dated back by the War Department to the 5th of May, the proper period, but those of Gens. Keyes and Smith are passed over. The officers of Gen. Keyes' command are much surprised at this, and ask why their superior has been neglected. His services on the Peninsula were equally great with those of any others, and it is thought that his present inactive command should not disqualify him from a similar recognition.

A gunboat reconnoissance up the York River, made on Friday last, proves that the fine wharf, built by our forces at West Point, has been burned by the enemy, and several additional batteries have been erected along the banks.

The death of Joseph Steinmetz, Company D, One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, occurred yesterday at the Chesapeake Hospital, at this point; also, that of S. H. Dewey, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania, at the Hampton Hospital; and Edward Brown, Company A, Twenty-fourth Maine, at the Chesapeake Hospital.

There are several transports now lying in Hampton Roads, crowded with troops for the South, that have been there for several weeks. It would be far better either to detain the men at home till the entire expedition be ready to proceed, or to land and encamp them here. The close quarters on board the over-crowded vessels are exceedingly detrimental to their health, and numbers are daily sent to the hospitals here with fevers.

The British steam man-of-war *Cadmus* departed this morning for Charleston, whence she will sail for Halifax. Upon the breasts of many of her officers may be seen ribbons denoting various orders of merit, which, though frequently obtained by members of the English army and navy for the past seventy years, were never worn except on State occasions, until after the Crimean war. Since that period, English officers have imitated the French in constantly displaying them. It may be interesting to certain readers to obtain a list of these various insignia. The Crimean ribbon is blue, with a yellow border. That of the Indian rebellion is red, white and red, in perpendicular bars. Chinese war, red with yellow border. Burmese war, red, blue and red, perpendicular. Caffir war, blue and red, perpendicular. Baltic service, yellow, with blue border. Victoria Cross, blue for navy, and red for the army. With all these ribbons a silver medal is presented, which is either unworn or hidden in a small breast pocket, made for the purpose. The ribbon of the French Legion of Honor, bestowed on many Englishmen, is red; the Sardinian Order of Victor Emanuel, given them during the Crimean war, is blue; the Turkish Order of the Medidje, red, with green border. The English Orders of K. C. B. (Knight Commander of the Bath,) and C. B., (Commander of the Bath,) are broad red ribbons, with silver medals attached. The latter is sometimes given for civil services, as also a silver medal of merit, with a blue ribbon. Civil ribbons are worn upon the right breast, military upon the left. My informant, an officer of the *Cadmus*, innocently asked me if American ladies chewed tobacco. He had noticed it as universal among American men, from ten years old upward, and thought that they must have communicated their mania to the other sex. N.

Reprobation of the Peace Speeches in the New-Jersey Legislature—Movements of the Iron-Clads—The Contrabands, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

I am requested to make public the unanimous reprobation by the wounded and sick New-Jersey soldiers lying in the hospitals here, of recent speeches made by the various "peace" politicians in their State. There are no New-Jersey regiments in this locality, and the sick New-Jersey soldiers do not number more than fifty, but their sentiments are an indication of those entertained by their comrades in the field. Though belonging to the Democratic party, they do not believe in following the lead of individuals whose aspirations are simply for the preservation of Slavery, and who have not brains enough to perceive that there is no hope for permanent tranquility so long as it exists. Such the soldiers consider the "peace party" in every State. They, moreover, desire no peace without reunion and unconditional submission on the part of rebels.

The iron-clad *Patapsco* left last night, on her southward mission, and the tremendous effect of her guns will soon be heard of. The *Galena* will shortly leave Newport's News for Philadelphia, to be repaired. She leaks considerably, and her port-side still remains in the damaged state caused by the attack on Fort Darling.

Arrangements are on foot, through the efforts of Mr. Wilder, Superintendent of Contrabands here, to employ all colored people needing work upon farms in this neighborhood. The property of many rich rebels, though not confiscated, has been evacuated, and for the present year the land will be cultivated by negroes in Government charge, who will thus earn their support and wages. Propositions have been made to colonize them in Florida, but security from rebel raids cannot yet be guaranteed them there. When peace ensues other dispositions will be made of those freed negroes not able to find work. Of these there will be very few. Several men, Virginians, living hereabout, offer to employ them by hundreds, at fair wages upon their large farms, if Government will guarantee the crops security from the enemy. The question of "What shall we do with the negro?" will thus easily be settled, not only in Virginia but all through the Southern States.

Action should be taken by the Government at once upon this matter. There are now about three thousand unemployed negroes in this Department, two thousand of whom are on Craney Island. The cost of these people is now $1,000 a day, about half of which is consumed by the costly hire of two steam-tugs to ply between there and Norfolk, by salaries of officials, and other etceteras. Lands are plowed and crops planted in this latitude during February, and there is little time to be lost. Let us hope also that they will in future be regularly paid, or at least fare as well in that respect as other Government employes. Those contrabands employed here have worked long and well, and have, many of them, received since Gen. Butler's command, but one month's pay besides their food. This they bear most uncomplainingly. A large number of blacks have left since last Summer as servants of officers, teamsters, &c., having but little hope of ever receiving their dues. They have been swindled all their lives, however, and the sensation is not novel.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York has left Yorktown for Newbern. It is being replaced by fragments of regiments, which will, when a sufficient number arrive, be organized into a brigade. Companies A, B and C, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, have been withdrawn from Gen. Corcoran's command at Suffolk, and added to the troops for the Banks Expedition, which left here on Saturday, under command of Gen. Andrews. N.

The Exchange of Prisoners—The New Merrimac—An Accident at Richmond—The Rebel Retaliation Policy, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Jan. 27, 1863.

The flag of truce steamers *New-York*, *Express* and *Metamora*, under charge of Capt. J. E. Mulford, arrived this evening from City Point, James River, and proceed immediately to Annapolis, where they will discharge about 1,800 returned prisoners whom they have brought. These men were taken at the battle of Murfreesboro, and confirm the statements of those last arrived concerning the surprise of Gen. McCook's Corps at that battle. They ascribe it to the negligence of Gen. R. S. Johnson, who, instead of being ready for action at 3 o'clock in the morning, as ordered, allowed his command to sleep until daylight, when the enemy suddenly attacked them. As Gen. Rosecrans still continues Gen. Johnson in his position, these men are doubtless in error. They can give but little idea of the forces now at Richmond.

A German passenger by the *New-York* reports the new *Merrimac* as unable, at the present low water, to cross a bar in the James River, near Richmond. It has been considered by authorities here and elsewhere, that the new *Merrimac* is a failure, but an ironical repetition in a late Richmond *Enquirer* of her many supposed deficiencies, chronicled in the New-York *Herald*, give reason to imagine that her value is by no means depreciated at home.

A sad accident happened this morning at Richmond, by which thirty men were injured, three of whom had their arms broken, and five were drowned. While crossing a canal the railroad bridge broke, and a car filled with returned prisoners was precipitated into the water. The names of none have been reported. Eleven passengers arrived in the *New-York*: Mr. Dumas, French and English bearer of dispatches; Mrs. H. Litsler and daughter, Mrs. Sellers, Miss Stones, Miss Robinson, Miss Home, Master J. G. Rosencrantz, G. Sentfleben and lady, and Mr. Flagg, a telegraph operator. These parties had previously applied to Gen. Dix for permits to enter our lines. At each arrival of a flag of truce boat at City Point, the officer in command has numerous applications from persons wishing to come northward, but is compelled to refuse them for want of authority. The passengers express themselves highly rejoiced to again enter a land of plenty and of reasonable prices.

No officers have as yet been returned with the prisoners, even of those taken before Jeff. Davis' Proclamation on 12th inst., but appearances now lead to a speedy delivery as highly probable. Col. Ludlow, Chief of Staff to Gen. Dix, goes on Thursday to City Point under flag of truce, for further negotiations upon the subject.

The capture of Arkansas Post places far more rebel officers in our hands as prisoners, than in those of the enemy. A strong feeling is, therefore, developing itself against Davis' determination to hand over Union officers captured after 12th inst., to the Governors of States in which they may be captured, as supposed inciters of negro insurrection. Debates have taken place relative to it in the rebel Congress, and Yancey has made a strong speech against it.

Scares and alarms at Yorktown, Norfolk and Suffolk, are frequent, and may usually be passed over as baseless. Major Hall, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, being stationed on picket duty near Williamsburgh, discovered this morning, at 4 o'clock, a force of about 6,000 of the enemy at Grove Landing, on James River, four miles southwest of the latter place. On being perceived, they retired. Their purpose, it is supposed, was to get in the rear of Williamsburgh, and cut off the forces there. Our pickets, half a mile beyond Williamsburgh, are within speaking distance of the enemy, and hold frequent conversations. The latter, by way of a frolic, made a dash at our men, yesterday, and drove them into the town without firing a shot. A scare also took place last night at Gloucester, entirely without ground. Gen. Busteed was on the alert, and made due preparations.

Capt. Foxhall A. Parker has been detached from the command of the gunboat *Mahaska* in order to mature at Washington his new system of navy signals, adapted to a steam marine. They are much needed, as the old mode of signaling is not at all adapted to steamers. His successor has not yet been appointed. Lieut. Farquhar, executive officer, has been ordered to the steamer *Rhode Island*. The *Mahaska* is now in command of Lieut. Blake.

The *Vanderbilt* has been detained in Hampton Roads until to-morrow. She goes to Havana, in pursuit of the *Alabama*, and if, as is supposed, that steamer has gone to the China Seas, will follow her there. N.

FROM CAIRO.

Arrival of Paroled Union Soldiers—Affairs on the River Below.

Cairo, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 25, 1863.

The steamer *W. E. Hillman*, from Memphis, yesterday, arrived to-day, bringing two hundred and six paroled Union soldiers, chiefly those taken at Holly Springs, on the 20th of December. There are twenty-seven from Tennessee, a number from Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa; 53 from the One Hundred and First Illinois Regiment, 40 or 50 from the Sixty-second Illinois, 30 from the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, and stragglers from various regiments.

They have had a rough time ot Memphis, waiting for transportation up the river, all the available boats being sent below with troops. The condition of the patients in the convalescent hospital is represented as very bad. Little wood can be procured, and much suffering exists from colds and other causes. A constant chorus of coughing and the groans of the sick and dying fill the ear of the passer by.

The rebels made a raid into Chelsea on Thursday, a place near Memphis, carrying off a number of horses, and abducting a considerable number of colored people. The latter class is now exposed to all the horrors of war and Slavery combined. They are driven at the point of the bayonet out of the reach of the National lines, or if that is found impracticable, they are murdered on the spot.

The steamer *Millboy* was attacked near Memphis, but escaped, and reported the presence of guerrillas where she was surprised by them, when the gunboat went down and shelled the place, driving the varmints away.

Some cotton continues to arrive by every boat that comes up.

It is raining again very hard here, and the river is rising. DE SOTO.

"Government Gambling."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above caption, one of your cotemporaries, in alluding to an article of the Boston *Advertiser*, in which that journal recommends the "*plan for a loan*" submitted by "W. J. R.," through your columns, to public consideration, takes occasion to denounce the scheme as a *lottery*. It states that only some of the bankrupt Governments of Germany have ever resorted to it, and that it would not do for a respectable and solvent Power to follow their example, as it would institute a system of national gambling, which would tend to turn away the enterprise and the speculative tendencies of the nation from legitimate and business occupations.

Permit me to say that I have carefully examined the plan submitted by "W. J. R.," and must confess that it would, in *every respect*, be admirably suited to help us out of our present financial embarrassments. I have seen and watched with great interest the successful working of these loans in Germany, and must emphatically deny that they have only been resorted to by bankrupt Governments. It is true enough that they have mainly been adopted by those Governments whose incomes, despite burdensome taxation, were inadequate for the payment of high interest, and whose national credit did not stand high enough to protect them against heavy shaves in negotiating loans. In such instances, popular loans, like that proposed by "W. J. R.," have been resorted to with never-failing success, and with benefits both to the Government and people. In no instance, however, have such loans, as your cotemporary says, "*debauched the moral sense of the people.*"

In fact, every impartial and unprejudiced mind will admit that "W. J. R.'s" scheme possesses none of the objectionable lottery features which justly shock the moral sensibility of honest minds. The moral objections generally urged against lotteries, viz., *the risk of capital* for a dubious chance of large prospective gain, is entirely avoided in it, since everybody ultimately receives back in gold the full amount of his investment, with 3 per cent. interest, (surely a fair remuneration,) whilst an annual distribution of premiums, or prizes by lot, acts as a stimulus for sluggish patriotism, which so far has not invested in 20 years 6 per cent. bonds to any extent worth mentioning. Does your cotemporary pretend to say that there is less immorality or more morality in the gambling operations of Wall-street, which daily make and unmake fortunes, than there would be in dealing in such bonds? It could of course not be prevented, that the bonds issued in accordance with "W. J. R.'s" plan should have a market value that would be subject, like all all other securities, to the whimsical fickle-mindedness of public opinion; but that this rise and fall in their value savors any more of gambling than the daily transactions of Bulls and Bears on the Stock Exchange, or will, any more than these, "turn away the enterprise and speculative tendencies of the country from legitimate (?) business occupations," is a sophistry which none but a prejudiced mind will maintain. I think that all measures propounded for the public welfare, and especially those which have in view to assist the Government out of its financial difficulties, should be discussed without party feelings, and with IMPARTIALITY.

FROM TRENTON, N. J.

Negro Prohibition Prohibited—The Senatorial Question—Joint Meeting—The Session Printing, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Trenton, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

The concurrent resolution of the House in reference to prohibiting the immigration of "contrabands," came up in the Senate, yesterday, and was killed by a vote of non-concurrence.

The Senatorial question is still discussed, but matters have taken no definite shape regarding it. Ex-Chancellor Benjamin Williamson seems to be gaining strength, and it is not improbable that he may succeed Wall. If he should, it will be a change vastly for the better, as his loyalty is unquestioned and he would fill the position with creditable ability. Wall is out of the question, and many Democrats think it fortunate that he was got rid of by means of the insignificant sop thrown to him. Whoever is elected, it will undoubtedly be a War Democrat. The truth is, the "faithful" are all at sea, the Holsman's resolutions and Wall's hasty and inconsiderate election having frightfully "demoralized" the party. The joint meeting will probably not be held until the 4th of March.

The disposition of the current printing has been the chief bone of contention among aspirants for the "spoils." It was finally, in caucus last night, awarded to Judge Naar, of the *True American*, of this City, who outgeneraled his competitor, Lyon of the Jersey City *Standard*, thus paying him off for his (Naar's) defeat at the last session.

The Ice Crop.—Addison, Gage & Co. began to cut ice on Spy Pond to-day. The blocks are about a foot in thickness, and the weather is very favorable for securing a crop, as the workmen do not suffer from cold, and the open surface of the pond from which the ice is housed does not freeze over at night, so as to delay operations. The ice is ten inches thick on Jamaica Pond, and the residents in the vicinity are filling their ice-houses. On Spot Pond the ice is thirteen inches thick, and many tons are now daily carted therefrom to Boston. There is an abundance of ice from thirteen to fifteen inches in thickness on ponds within thirty miles of Boston, from whence a supply for export can readily be had.

For the benefit of our friends at a distance, we will state that the ice crop of New-England has never failed, although twenty years ago the icemen did not secure a crop in December, when the ice was a foot thick, preferring to wait for eighteen inches. But the latter part of the Winter was warm, and the ice was not so thick again that season. Five winters ago, no ice was gathered in this vicinity until after the 22d of February. So great was the supply this year, that many ice-houses were not emptied of their contents during the next season.—*Boston Transcript, Jan. 26.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Mild Winter and its Effects upon the Poor.

Warm Winters are not considered healthy. They are believed to lay the foundation of an interminable catalogue of diseases, and to be the certain forerunners of some frightful epidemic or another. There may possibly be some show of reason for the prevalence of these opinions. Whatever is unseasonable—therefore unnatural—must have more or less of a pernicious effect on everything that comes under its influence; and the weather is no exception to the rule. But popular opinions too often degenerate into popular fallacies, and because the plague or cholera once happened to follow a mild and genial January there is no ground for supposing that such will always be the case.

Those who grumble at the year passing its early infancy in a temperature that marks 45 to 50 degrees of Farenheit, because they are thereby prevented from indulging in the pleasant sports and varieties of the season, have much more material sense on their side. It is disagreeable to buy a sleigh, or have a pair of "rockers" made a present to you, just at the commencement of a six-week's showery softness, that would not be much out of place in April. More aggravating yet is the lack of frost, just at the very time when the girls had been fairly pursuaded into enthusiasm on the subject of skating and the Central Park. Annoyance is even excusable in respect to furs: for the happy possessors of twenty-five hundred dollar sables cannot wear them on such days as we are having, without laying themselves open to the charge of purse-proud ostentation.

But there is a class—a large and ever increasing class—which is ignorant of the texture of sables and knows not the exhilaration of those Winter pastimes that involve pecuniary outlay. This class consists of those who keep the wolf from the door by ceaseless labor, and those who are so unfortunate as to be denied even the poor necessities that only ceaseless labor can provide. To these the crisp, hard air that brings us ice and roaring fires and sharp appetites, seems more of a curse than a blessing. The frost may stave off a period of fever that they have not felt; it may give tone and strength to the production of those fruits of the earth they do not yet require; but it also brings with it cold that numbs the present senses, and starvation that pinches at the moment.

A warm Winter is to the poor an immediate joy and comfort. It insures a great variety and extent of outdoor occupation for them; it saves them food, clothing and fuel, and, so far, for the time being, it preserves them from a wide range of sickness and mortality. They have proved this, in a manner very convincing to them at least, during the singularly mild Winter we are now experiencing. They find plenty of work at a comparatively high rate of wages, and are able to live better than they have done at the same period in a number of years. Building goes on as briskly as it usually does in the Spring. Operations have not been stopped for more than a day or two at a time on the Central Park. In shipyards there is unwonted activity. The Directors of our charitable institutions have not had occasion to dispense anything like their usual amount of alms, for plentiful employment makes deserving paupers rare, and the undeserving are very properly sent empty away.

Altogether, though many may be discontented because the thermometer will not coquet with zero, there are still more who look upon the moist and muggy atmosphere of the past two months with sensations of the profoundest thankfulness and satisfaction.

Movements of Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

HIS VISIT TO PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 45—GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE SCHOLARS—ADDRESSES OF THE GENERAL TO THE CHILDREN OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS—HIS DEPARTURE FOR PROVIDENCE.

Although Maj.-Gen. Burnside, since his arrival and during his stay in New-York, has requested that no public demonstration should be tendered to him, preferring rather to enjoy repose after his late campaign, yet he could not resist the application of a Committee of the boys of the above School, better known as Ward School in Twenty-fourth-street, to pay them a visit. The Committee having waited on him at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the General, at their request, and that of Mrs. Burnside, consented.

Ten o'clock yesterday morning was the hour appointed, at which time the young lads of the Committee appeared at the hotel with a carriage and drove the General to the school. When he arrived at the institution, large crowds had assembled, who greeted him with deafening cheers.

The General first visited the Male Department, and on entering the school-room he was received with much applause. Mr. McNairy, the Principal, and other gentlemen, were present, with all of whom he cordially shook hands. The boys were then put through various instructive manœuvres, which appeared to take the attention of the gallant officer very much, and when they were brought to a termination the Principal called for three cheers for the General, which were enthusiastically given. Silence having been restored, Gen. Burnside addressed them as follows:

My Dear Young Friends: I have had, at the solicitous and urgent request of a Committee of your school, to depart from a line of duty which I had determined on pursuing, and that was of not receiving any public ovation tendered to me, as privacy and quietness are more congenial to me after leaving the battlefield. [Hear, hear.] However, the request of your fellow schoolmates was so pressing, I came to the conclusion that before leaving New-York City I would avail myself of the pleasurable satisfaction which I now feel in having paid you a visit. I assure you all that I feel much delight now in what I see before me; and although I had resolved, as I said before, to keep myself quiet, yet being so warmly pressed I could not resist the temptation. [Applause.] Permit me to say that you are a credit to the school to which you are so warmly attached. Therefore love your teachers and obey them in all things, so that when you have arrived at riper years you may engage in everything that has a tendency to benefit and raise the country up from its present appalling position. [Loud cheers.] Many of you, I doubt not, have fathers and brothers in the army fighting for their country; then let all of you pray to Almighty God that these dreadful calamities may soon be past. I am returning home to make some necessary arrangements respecting my own family, and when I do so, I shall again hurry back to the field of battle, to once more share my part in defence of the Union and Constitution of the United States. [Deafening cheers.] May God bless you all. I shall now bid you farewell. [Great applause.]

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

If the excitement was great in the boys' department, it was in no way diminished when Gen. Burnside entered this. Upon the teacher's platform, Miss Hawley, the Principal, and many ladies and gentlemen had congregated, and the rush of the boys after the General was almost indescribable. The school-rooms are capable of accommodating upwards of one thousand pupils; and when they were all seated, and the visitors gained admission, it was literally crammed to suffocation.

The females went through some very pleasing exercises, which elicited high compliments from the General. The song, "The dear old flag," was exceedingly well sung by the children, at the close of which Gen. Burnside addressed the pupils as follows:

My Dear Children and Young Ladies: I must inform you that I feel highly delighted with my present visit to this department of your school, and I cannot but congratulate your chief teacher, Miss Hawley, upon the high state of perfection to which it has attained. [Applause.] I had made up my mind to pay no visits that were of a public nature or character, but I was compelled to break my resolution, and I am really glad I did so, for I feel truly delighted with you all. [Cheers.] I will shortly return again to the war, and I have only to conclude, by imploring God to bless and keep you all. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of these remarks, a young female pushed her way to the General, and presented him with a beautiful bouquet, which he gracefully received, after which he shook her warmly by the hand. He also wrote his autograph for a great number of ladies and gentlemen, besides the scholars.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

This department is conducted by Miss Kennedy, and accommodates over one thousand young boys and girls, and the sparkling eyes and beautiful appearance of the young children, both girls and boys, induced the General to exclaim, "Is not this most interesting and truly delightful."

"The Land of the Free," and other popular songs were sung by the pupils. At the close of the exercises, the General addressed them substantially as follows:

My Dear Children: The more I see of your performances the more does it gratify me to look upon you. [Applause.] I must tell you and your beloved teachers that I have felt great pleasure in witnessing your innocent performances, and they show the admirable state of discipline which exists in the school, as well as the excellent subordination which prevails in your ranks. These matters must be sources of the greatest pleasure and gratification to all your instructors. [Loud cheers.] You are young, but not so young as not to think of the age you now live in. It is an age of strife, of war and contention. Many of you, I am sure, have fathers and brothers in this dreadful war; and I fondly trust that your youthful prayers may ascend to Heaven in their behalf, that you may again see them when it is over. You have, my dear young children, many privileges which you should praise and thank God for, and I trust you do so. Never forget to thank Almighty God fervently for the privileges you now enjoy, and if you do, He will bless and keep you. The perfection and discipline of this fine school is far above what I could have believed or dreamed, and reflects great credit upon your instructors. Let me, in conclusion, beseech you to pray for this your beloved and once happy country, and that God will bless you all is my sincere wish. And now let me say Farewell.

Gen. Burnside appeared much affected when addressing the younger children, and his closing remarks were greeted with heartfelt applause.

This concluded the interesting proceedings, and, on leaving the school, he was again warmly and enthusiastically greeted by an immense gathering of people who had collected in the street. The General entered the carriage with the Committee of the boys who had accompanied him from the hotel to the school and drove off amid the deafening shouts of the people. Gen. Burnside left in the afternoon for Providence, Rhode Island, where a grand reception awaits him.

New Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT IRON BUILDING AT THE FULTON FERRY.

There is, probably, not a ferry in the world which, from unpretending commencement, has increased so rapidly in sterling value, in accommodations and comforts for passengers, and as an adornment of the city, as the Fulton ferry, which, for several years, has been under the control of the Union Ferry Company. Its boats are unequaled for strength and safety now, and hardly a year passes during which the surplus on the capital invested, over and above the 10 per cent. which the law allows the stockholders to draw, does not furnish the means for some material increase in the ferry property. The last improvement, and, aside from the boats, the greatest yet made, is the erection of an imposing iron ferry-house at the foot of Fulton-street, this City.

This building, it is believed, besides adding another to the number of ornamental buildings in the City of New-York, will contain all the improvements which an extended experience has shown to be required.

The structure is not yet completed, although, according to the contract, it was to have been finished on the 15th of August last. When perfected it will present a land side front of 150 feet, the sides running back 75 feet; the heighth to the cornice is 50 feet, and to the peak of the roof, 60 feet. The style of architecture is Romanesque, or nearer that than any other. Standing out from the front wall are a row of iron pillars, which support the portions which overhang, for the purpose of protecting travelers while awaiting admission, from sun or rain. In the centre of the building, is the main entrance for foot passengers, 9 feet in width by 7 feet to the hemispherical hood, which projects for the protection of the moneytakers and passengers. Above the hood, or dome, and in perpendicular line with it, are large plates of glass set in ornamental panel work, for the line of the cornice and equi-distant from the extremes of the front, there is to be a large clock, which will be visible at all times from a considerable distance up Fulton-street. Over it, and crowning the centre, is to be a pediment or raking cornice, 45 feet in width and 10 in height, from the main cornice line, and on which will appear, in large letters, "Fulton Ferry." On either side of the central entrance are other glass plates, set in panels 20 feet in height. Next to these, on either side, is another opening, designed more especially for the exit of foot passengers from the boats. Further on, and in a line with the central passage-way on the bridges, are two carriage ways for the entrance and exit of carriages, and all other vehicles drawn by animals. These entrances, two on either side, are each 11 feet by 16. Nearer the extremes are two additional entrances (one at each end) for foot passengers, similar in form and protection to the central one, but smaller, and crowned by a pediment 7 feet by 4 feet, in which the initial letters, U. F. C. appear. The return of the front is carried out to the extent of 28 feet on the sides, corresponding with it in columns, panels, &c. The remaining portion of the ends is plain, and is composed of corrugated iron, with the exception of four feet from the ground, which is of pummeled cast-iron. Along these sides will be the office rooms, storerooms, &c. In the centre of the building, toward the rear, are the waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen, each 22 feet by 30 feet. Between the rooms in the centre and those on either side of the building are the ferry bridges.

The river elevation corresponds in the main, architecturally, with the land front. The entire roof is of corrugated iron, and those portions of it over the bridges will project 10 feet, so that, in case of a storm, passengers may pass from the cabins to the ferry-house without exposure. This magnificent iron structure, when completed, will have cost something more than $25,000. The architect is Mr. John Kellum.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE SOUTH AND HAMILTON-AVENUE FERRIES.

As soon as the new ferry-house at the Fulton Ferry shall have been completed, the Union Ferry Company will commence the erection of a new ferry-house for the South and Hamilton-avenue Ferries, on the New-York side. The plans for the building have been made, and the style decided upon. It will be entirely different from the Fulton Ferry-house. Its land front will be 160 feet, depth 75 feet, height 24 feet to cornice and 39 to peak. The style will be Italian, or as nearly so as may be. In the centre are to be three windowed arches, supported on panneled pilastres, and in the gable or crown-piece the initial letters U. F. C. are to have a prominent place. The most striking feature of the structure will be two towers, one on each side of the central piece. These towers are to be 12 feet square, and 54 feet high, with domed roofs, set in one of which will be four clock dials—one facing with each of the sides of the square of the tower; and on the other will be four weather dials placed like those of the clock. The main entrance for foot passengers to the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, is on the right of the towers, as you approach the building on the land side, covered by a balcony which projects four feet, for the purpose of protection from storms. On the left, and at the same distance from the centre, is another entrance for foot passengers, for the South Ferry, and precisely like the other. There are also to be two carriage entrances leading to each of the Ferries. Near the extremes are two more entrances for foot passengers—one for the South, and the other for the Hamilton-avenue Ferries, with towers similar in form to the more central ones, but not so large. These towers will be 9 feet square by 20 feet high. The corners are to be rounded off, and there will be a gable on each end, smaller, but otherwise like the central one. The sides of the building and the river front will partake somewhat of the style of the land front, though much less ornamental. The building, like the new one at Fulton Ferry, will be lighted almost entirely from the front. The cost has not yet been calculated. Mr. John Kellum is the architect.

A NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

The regular Board of Stock Brokers have just completed the purchase of ground on the corner of Exchange-place and William-street, eighty feet square, for the purpose of erecting a new Stock Exchange. Mr. John Kellum has been engaged as the architect, and the plans, which are to be submitted to the Board, are in progress. The property was purchased from Mr. Benjamin Loder—the price is said to have been about $110,000. There is a building on the ground now. When the new building shall have been completed, it is understood that it will be open to their dealers under certain rules, during their own sessions, and a portion of which will be arranged for the use of an independent or outside Board, between and after the sessions, as at present.

Complimentary Dinner to Gen. Pope.

SPEECHES BY MAYOR OPDYKE, GEN. POPE AND OTHERS.

A complimentary dinner was given, on Thursday evening, to Maj.-Gen. Pope, by Mayor Opdyke, William A. Hall, George P. Wilson, William Curtis Noyes, Lyman Tremain, and twenty other well-known gentlemen of this City. The affair was designed to be entirely private, and the arrangements were so well conducted, that Mr. Delmonico, who prepared the dinner, did not know to whom it was to be given until the party began to assemble; and we hear that he was not a little disturbed when he learned the fact, alleging, with some vehemence, that he should have been informed of the name of the distinguished guest, in order that he might have undertaken such extra preparations as he would have been glad to make. The dinner was, nevertheless, furnished in really excellent style, and was fully enjoyed. The Mayor did the honors of the table with his usual urbanity, and was assisted by Surveyor Andrews; while the good humor, frankness and modest dignity of Gen. Pope were extremely creditable to him. The occasion was one of unusual interest.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mayor Opdyke rose, and in some appropriate remarks referred to the distinguished services to the country of Gen. Pope, whom the company had assembled to honor, as illustrating the truth, not only that success was the true test of merit, but that there were no rules without more or less marked exceptions. The results of battles and campaigns were as much dependent upon accident, or upon the action of subordinate officers, as upon the skill of the Commanding General. The Western campaigns of Gen. Pope were successful, and his Virginia campaign only failed of achieving success by the misconduct—he might say the criminal misconduct—of others. [Applause.] If there were others, and there might be, who were similarly criminal, the same justice should be meted out to them as had been accorded to a high officer by the recent Court-martial in Washington. In regard to Gen. Pope, the Mayor would say, unhesitatingly, that he was skillful, brave and thoroughly loyal. [applause,] and that if all our officers had been imbued with the same spirit the rebellion would by the present time have been crushed. [Renewed applause.] In conclusion, the Mayor gave the toast, "Our distinguished guest," which was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Gen. Pope rose to respond. He thanked the company for the expression of its kindly feeling toward him, and which he regarded as an evidence of the deep interest which was felt in the cause of the nation. He considered the compliment which had been paid him as a proof that the gentlemen who had tendered it believed that he had been faithful in the service of the Government—that he had at all times endeavored to perform his duty with zeal and fidelity. [Loud applause.] The General then remarked that, in his judgment, the darkest hour of our history was upon us; and, in these serious times, it behooved every lover of his country to allow no personal considerations to weigh upon his actions. For himself, the General would say that he loved the Government. [Enthusiastic applause.] He loved it as a man should love his Maker. [Cheers.] He had grown up with its growth; it had cherished him, and made him what he was; and might God forgive him when he should be no longer ready to strike for its defence. [Vehement applause and cheers.] In conclusion, the General again expressed his thanks to the company for its kindness, remarking that he should carry away with him to the West, whither he would soon depart, the conviction that, however much he might have been misrepresented and misunderstood, those whose hospitality he now enjoyed were willing to do him the justice he deserved.

At the conclusion of the speech, which was brief, and was delivered with much modesty, as well as with marked sincerity and earnestness, the demonstrations of applause were loud and long continued.

Following Gen. Pope speeches were made by R. W. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port, Mr. Tremain, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Parke Godwin, Lieut.-Col. Smith, Geo. Wilkes, Mr. Dowley, of Boston, Gen. Roberts, E. C. Cowdin, Gen. Benj. Welsh, Jr., and others, and the company broke up about midnight.

Obsequies of Prof. Robinson.

A full congregation of learned divines, of theological students, and of members of literary and scientific societies, collected at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the obsequies of the late Prof. Robinson. There were large representations from the Union Theological Seminary, Columbia College, the New-York University, the Free Academy, and the Historical, Geographical and Ethnological Societies. Seldom, indeed, have so many men of note in the Metropolis congregated on a similar occasion in this City. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Mr. Booth, pastor of the church; Rev. Dr. Skinner, Rev. Dr. Spring, Rev. Chancellor Ferris, and Rev. Dr. Cox. The funeral *cortège*, which had formed at the residence of the decased, reached the church shortly after 2 P. M., the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Revs. J. J. Owen, R. D. Hitchcock, N. McLean, Henry B. Smith, Almon Merwin and H. H. Hadley, and Messrs. Chas. Butler and J. P. Kirkland. As the body was borne to the front of the altar, the choir, consisting of Mr. Mugge, organist; Mrs. Barclay, alto; Miss Flint, soprano; Mr. Cushman, basso, and Mr. Farr, tenor, sang the anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven." Rev. Dr. Spring then offered prayer, and Rev. Dr. Ferris read appropriate passages of Scripture.

Rev. Dr. Skinner pronounced the funeral eulogium, dwelling with friendly praise upon the uncommon abilities and distinguished services of the deceased, whose attainment in antiquity, in history, in topography, in Biblical literature generally, and lexicography, were fully detailed. He spoke of Dr. Robinson's labors as instructor in the Theological Seminary at Andover, his services in the Union Theological Seminary as Professor of Biblical Literature since 1833, his important work in founding the first Theological Quarterlies in this country; his Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament; his four volumes of Travels in the Holy Land, and his two unfinished works—his Commentary upon Difficult Passages of Scripture, and his Biblical Geography. He bore ample testimony to the worth of the deceased as a scholar, a Christian, and a man, and said that in his decease the cause of Christianity, as well as of Biblical learning, had received a severe blow.

The remains was taken to the Marble Cemetery in Second-avenue for interment. The coffin bore the following simple inscription:

Edward Robinson.
Born April 10, 1794.
Died Jan. 27, 1863.

Naval Affairs.

LAUNCH OF A MAN-OF-WAR—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL—THE FLEET TO WHICH IT BELONGS.

The new double-bow, paddle-wheel steamer *Mendota* was, yesterday, launched from the marine railway at Tucker's ship-yard, Red Hook, South Brooklyn. After floating off the skids she drifted down the river, and was loose, when the steam-tug *Hercules* was dispatched to tow her back, which she did. The *Mendota* was put into the water some two weeks since, but had been receiving her copper on the railway, from which she was yesterday launched. She is one of a new fleet of twenty double-bowed paddle-wheel steamers, which were recently contracted for by the Government, and is the second afloat. Mr. Hart, the able superintendent of Mr. Tucker's yard, has turned her out in the best manner. The last batch of double-bowed vessels were not very successful—the *Cimmerone*, *Connemaugh*, and others, having absolutely failed. The *Mendota* has two decks—one the spar deck, which holds the battery, and the other the berth deck, on which the quarters of the officers and men are situated. As no mention has hitherto been made of the fleet to which she belongs, we subjoin their names:

Vessel.	Condition.	Where Building.
Ascutney	Nearly fit to launch.	Newburyport.
Agawan	Keel laid	Portland.
Chenango	Ready to launch	New-York.
Chicopee	Progressing	Boston.
Eutaw	Keel laid	Baltimore.
Tasco	Keel laid	Baltimore.
Lenapee	Nearly finished	New-York.
Melabesett	Progressing	Boston.
Mingo	Keel laid	Bordentown, N. J.
Massassoit	Half built	Boston.
Metacomet	Half built	New-York.
Mendota	Launched	Brooklyn.
Maskwan	Half finished	New-York.
Otsego	Half finished	New-York.
Pontiac	——	Philadelphia.
Sassacus	Launched	Portsmouth.
Shamrock	Nearly finished	New-York.
Wateree	Keel laid	Chester.
Wyoming	Progressing	Philadelphia.
Pontoosac		Portland, Me.

The dimensions of the *Mendota* are:

Length, 240 feet; width, 35 feet; beam, 12 feet. The keel is of white oak, solid, 14 inches in depth. The keel was laid with a curve of 3 inches in its length. The stems are of white oak, and the frame has in it white oak, white chestnut and black walnut. The floor and frames under the engine and boilers are also of white oak. The kelsons are seven in number. There are two tiers of diagonal braces on the inside of the timbers at right angles with each other, composed of iron 3½ inches wide amidship, and 3 inches toward ends. The berth-deck plank is of white pine, 2½ inches, planed, 6 inches in width, fastened with 5-inch spikes; two in each beam, plugged. There are four ports on each side for carriage-guns, and a long port on each side at each end for the pivot-gun. She has four composition pumps, two forward and two aft; diameter of chambers, 9 inches. Her ventilation will be good. There are ports in each state-room; two in the steerage on each side, &c. She is schooner-rigged; her foremast and mainmast being of white pine; topmasts, boom and gaff, of spruce; cross trees of locust, 8 by 6. The fore and mainmasts are 72 feet high. She will have four boats; one launch, two cutters and a whale-boat.

The machinery of the *Mendota* is in course of construction at the machine-shop of Mr. McLeod, South Brooklyn. It will consist of one engine with cylinder 58 inches, and 8 feet 9 inches stroke. The boilers, of which there will be two, are Martin's patent, with iron tubes; Sewall's surface condensers, with brass tubes, and Stevens' cut-off at half-stroke, is all attached. The engines will be ready to put on board in about six weeks.

A Public Confession of a Penitent Magdalen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Five years since I was arraigned for alleged libel against Mayor Tiemann, Simeon Draper and Isaac Bell, Jr., and as Recorder Barnard excluded all my testimony, and charged the jury with fallacious law, I was of course convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, and fined $250. After one month's labor in the quarry and stone-cutters' yard, I was liberated by Judge Clerke, (God bless him,) on *habeas corpus*, which was regarded as an end of the matter. But now, at the close of five years, the District-Attorney summons me to appear before the General Term of the Supreme Court (of which Ex-Recorder Barnard is now a Judge,) where the District-Attorney says he will move to vacate the stay of proceedings granted by Judge Clerke, who said in Court, on my liberation, that my trial, as conducted by the Recorder, was the most atrocious in the whole history of jurisprudence.

I learn that Mr. Draper has been out of the City for ten days past, and knows nothing of the District-Attorney's proceedings. I also learn that Ex-Mayor Tiemann and Mr. Bell did not authorize Mr. Hall to revive my libel case. Indeed, all those gentlemen and myself tacitly consented five years since that the whole matter should slumber in eternal oblivion. I am very sorry that I ever published the article, and here must humbly ask their pardon, and I pledge my sacred honor that I will never publish their names in a public or private relation. I published those articles in the *Alligator* because I obtained them from respectable persons, who appeared before the Recorder and jury at my trial, to swear that they were true, but the Recorder excluded their testimony, and I went to prison and into the quarry and stone-cutter's yard for a month, which satisfied Messrs. Tiemann, Draper and Bell, and satisfied the people, and should satisfy the present District-Attorney. And now, I solemnly declare before Almighty God, that I extremely regret that I published the articles relating to those gentlemen, and fervently crave their pardon.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Letter from Maj.-Gen. Peck.

The following letter has been received in answer to action of the Committee of the Common Council taken just prior to leaving Suffolk:

Headquarters, Suffolk, Va., Jan. 22, 1863.

Hon. Wm. Walsh, Chairman of Committee, New-York:

Sir: I am unexpectedly honored by you, as the Chairman of the Select Committee of the Common Council of New-York, appointed to present a sword to Brig. Gen. Corcoran, with a resolution expressive of the thanks of the Committee for my attentions and presence on the occasion of the presentation.

In consideration of his prompt response to the call of his adopted country, his flying to a beleagured Capital with the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, his heroic conduct at the disaster of Bull Run, his wound, his long and painful captivity, the insults heaped upon him while a prisoner of war, and the prudence and discretion which have characterized his bearing since his return, I have felt a strong desire to pay my individual tribute of respect to Gen. Corcoran.

But this was a narrow and restricted view of your mission from the Metropolis of the Western world.

You came to present a costly and magnificent sword to Michael Corcoran, as the type and representative of millions of Irishmen who fled to our shores in quest of liberty, who are as loyal as any portion of the American people, and many thousands of whom are in the ranks battling for their adopted country.

In view of such considerations, it was my duty as an officer of the Government to do all in my power, consistent with public interests, to promote the object of your visit, and I regret that I was not able to devote more attention or extend greater facilities.

For the very kind sentiments of the resolution I am grateful, and beg that you will be pleased to convey this acknowledgment to every member of your honorable Committee.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN J. PECK, Major-General.

A Present from Japan for the Central Park

Mayor Opdyke received the following letter yestesday from the American Minister in Japan:

Legation of the United States,
Yedo, Japan, Oct. 21, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I shipped by the bark *Benefactor*, belonging to Messrs A. A. Low & Brothers, which left for New-York early this month, a male and female Japanese Golden Pheasant.

Should these birds arrive in safety I beg the City of New-York to accept them for the Central Park, and that you will give the proper instructions for their careful receipt by some City officer. I presume, as they will arrive in the Winter, they should not be exposed to severe cold.

I indulge the hope that these birds will survive the voyage. They have been selected with care, and are exceedingly tame, having been in a cage more than a year. They will not, therefore, be tender, and will have a fair chance of life.

Though this country is a perfect garden and full of beauty, I remember with pride and pleasure your beautiful Park, which will forever prove one of the greatest ornaments, as well as blessings, to New-York.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yonr obedient servant, ROBERT H. PRUYN.

To George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of an Extensive Receiver—Recovery of Several Thousand Dollars' Worth of Stolen Goods—The Proceeds of Five Different Burglaries.—Detective Farley made the arrest, on Thursday, of a man named Abraham Weinsten at No. 275 Sixth-street, near Avenue D, a receiver of stolen goods. A number of burglaries having been committed in the City for a few weeks past, Detective Farley set about ascertaining the authors of the same. On Thursday he observed a man named Snow, a well known receiver of stolen goods going about from place to place, and followed him finally arriving at No. 275 Sixth-street. While watching this place, he observed the prisoner Weinsten, carrying a number of bundles into the house, and being satisfied that they were stolen property, procured the assistance of Officer Shangle, of the Eleventh Precinct, and overhauled the premises. The result of the descent was the arrest of Weinsten, and the recovery of several thousand dollars' worth of property, comprising a large quantity of Pongee silks, plate and silver ware, cloths, linen goods, black enameled morocco, &c., &c. Several parties, owners of portions of these goods, appeared at Police Headquarters and identified them. A large quantity still remain unclaimed for which owners are wanted. Among those who visited the central office were J. L. Stroub, Nos. 36 and 38 John-st.; Bouton & Smith, No. 656 Bowery, and Hunter & Co., Bowery. Mr. Strous found about $1,500 worth of the property stolen from his place a few nights since. Weinsten, the prisoner, is not a man known to the detectives, but is an intelligent appearing professional, and an undoubted expert at his villainous practices. Parties visiting headquarters to identify goods will have them shown to them by Sergeant Young. Mr. Abraham Weinsten, living at No. 230 Seventh street, wishes it distinctly understood that he is not the individual above referred to.

Something for Soldiers.—The Appletons publish a convenient little arrangement for the members of the rank and file, called "The Soldier's Book." It is so arranged with tables that the soldier can see at a glance what he is entitled to and what he has drawn. The rules and regulations pertaining to hospital economy are fully given; blanks are arranged for the entering of allotment money, and a sort of blank will is appended which enables the wounded soldier to complete his testamentary arrangements on the battle-field, if need be, without calling in a lawyer's aid. It well merits its claim to be a pocket diary for accounts and memoranda. A letter from Surgeon-Gen. Hammond indorses its usefulness and value.

Missions Among the Poor.—The Tract Missionary Society held a meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, Mr. Wetmore in the Chair. Several missionaries gave addresses, furnishing numerous facts, illustrative of the comprehensiveness and efficiency of this system of personal effort for the salvation of the masses. The pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. Stryker, made some remarks, evincing a high appreciation of the objects and agents of the Society, and warmly recommended the same to universal confidence and coöperation. In the monthly returns we find the following figures: 82,960 tracts distributed; 278 children led to Sunday School; 508 persons to church; 22 temperance pledges; 308 meetings; 4 backsliders reclaimed, and 84 hopeful conversions.

Major Reid Sanders, C. S. A., Before the Prize Commissioners.—Major Reid Sanders, the rebel dispatch agent who was captured on board the sloop *Mercury* while attempting to run the blockade of Charleston harbor, was examined before Prize-Commissioner Elliott yesterday. The libel against the *Mercury* was filed yesterday by the United States District-Attorney. The rebel dispatches to their agents in England and France, which were found in the possession of Sanders, have already been published. Major Saunders is a son of the notorious Geo. N. Saunders, formerly navy agent of this port. He is a young man of apparently about twenty-two years, stout built, with light hair and moustache and strongly resembles his rebel sire.

Theft of Ten Barrels of Flour.—Valentine Menck, a German baker in Laurens-street, was brought before Justice Kelly yesterday, upon the charge of having stolen ten barrels of flour, valued at $90. The complainant was Mr. Hugh Masterson, agent of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, who alleges that the flour was taken by Menck while lying on the pier at the foot of North Moore-street. The accused, when called upon to explain the transaction before the Court, stated that he had bought the flour of a colored man whom he found on the dock, and who said to him that he would sell it for the sum of $4 per barrel. The Justice regarded this as only a trumped-up story, and therefore held Menck for trial.

Felonious Assault by Joe Coburn, the Pugilist.—Joe Coburn, the noted pugilist, was arrested yesterday, upon the charge of having committed a murderous assault, with a sixteen-pound dumb-bell, upon the person of Cecelia Lyon, at No. 186 Wooster-street. The woman was knocked down by the blow, and the wounds which were produced upon her neck and chest are so serious that but little hopes are entertained of her recovery. Coburn has lately been released from prison at Sing Sing, to which place he was sentenced for three years, for the offence of stabbing Officer Davidson, of the Eighth Precinct.

A Man Robs his Friend.—Thomas H. Robinson, of No. 397 Fourth-avenue, appeared before Justice Kelly yesterday, and entered a complaint against a friend of his named James N. Johnson, whom he accuses of having robbed him of the sum of $128 in Treasury Notes, on the evening of the 17th inst. The money was in a pocketbook, and complainant had placed the latter in the pocket of an overcoat, which was lying on a sofa in the parlor of his residence, when the accused called upon him in a friendly way. Robinson had occasion to leave the room for a few moments, when Johnson, as it is alleged, stole the money from his friend's overcoat. Justice Kelly held him for trial.

Cadets of Temperance.—A quarterly meeting of the Grand Section of the Order in this State was held on the 24th instant, at the northwest corner of Ludlow and Grand streets.

An interesting debate ensued, as to the condition of the Order, present and prospective, from which it appeared that the Order was doing much good, and promises to increase its usefulness by a steady increase of numbers, judging from the past year.

After the transaction of some routine business, the following officers were elected for the current year: Grand Patron, Ebenezer Bassett; Vice Grand Patron, Ernest P. Brook; Grand Secretary, Philip Kunz; Assistant Grand Secretary, Theodore Meighan; Grand Treasurer, Lewis S. Williams; Grand Guide, Alexander G. Stewart; Grand Watchman, Henry T. Battin; Grand Chaplain, Thomas M. May.

The American Sunday-School Union.—Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Ohio; Mr. Stephen Paxson, of Illinois, and Rev. J. H. Burtis, will speak at the annual meeting to promote the objects of the American Sunday-School Union, to be held in Brooklyn, Sabbath evening, in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street. Rev. Mr. Chidlaw has been sustained by the Society in missionary work among the sick and wounded in the hospitals of the West and Southwest, and will speak of the scenes through which he has passed. The same gentleman will speak in the South Third-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburgh, on Monday evening.

Reconstruction of A. T. Stewart's Down-town Store.—A. T. Stewart's down-town store is about to undergo material changes, outside and in. When built, the side facing upon Reade-street was composed of brick and trimmed with marble. That side is now to be taken down entirely, and another built of marble, to correspond with the front. The interior is also to undergo reconstruction. The rotunda, for so many years the almost daily resort of the wealthy and fashionable ladies of the City, is to be torn down, new iron posts and girders are to be put in, and the whole made suitable for his large wholesale business.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Old Ladies' Home.—At the recent annual meeting of the Graham Institute, or Home for Respectable, Aged Indigent Females, situated in Washington-avenue, near DeKalb, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan; Second Directress, Mrs. Hosea Webster; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. R. St. John; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nathan Burchard; Treasurer, Mrs. David M. Stone. The present number of persons at the Home is fifty-three, in addition to six servants. Three ladies left during the year. One was dismissed and two died. The industrial character of the inmates is shown by the fact that at the late donation visit, 84 pairs of knitted hose, and 14 pairs of mittens for the soldiers, were exhibited. The total receipts last year were $13,050, in which is included the bequest of $5,000 by the heirs of the late Wm. H. Carey, and a donation of $3,000 by Mrs. Thompson. The annual expenses were $10,503, leaving a handsome balance in the Treasury.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held Thursday evening for the purpose of deciding upon the election of Fire Warden of the Eastern District, in regard to which there was some dispute. Michael Shields was returned as elected, but the opposing candidate (Mr. George Quinn) brought forth witnesses to swear before the Investigating Committee that he received a majority of the votes cast, and contended that he was therefore legitimately elected. The majority of the Committee reported in his favor, and the minority reported in favor of Mr. Shields. After a short discussion, the minority report was adopted by a vote of 13 Ayes to 4 Nays, and Mr. Shields was declared elected.

Death from Want.—An inquest was held by Coroner Norris Thursday morning upon the body of a girl 8 years of age, named Margaret Foster, residing in the basement of No. 208 Water-street, who died from want. The Coroner found the place filthy and destitute of furniture. In one corner of the room was an old mattrass of straw, upon which the whole family, father, mother and two children, slept. They were nearly destitute of clothing, and there was nothing whatever to eat in the house. They stated that they had had no food for two days. A verdict in accordance with the facts of the case was rendered, and arrangements were made to send the family to the poor-house.

Incendiary Fire.—A fire broke out in the two-story frame house of Mr. C. Rizzel, situated in Fifth-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street, Gowanus, on Thursday night, and resulted in the destruction of the building with most of the contents. The family was absent on a visit at the time the fire broke out. The loss is about $3,000, covered by insurance in the Atlantic Company of Brooklyn. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by an incendiary.

The Fire Department Ball.—The annual ball of the Brooklyn Fire Department of the Western District, will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday night next. The proceeds, as on all previous occasions, will be added to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Every arrangement is being perfected to make it the finest affair of the season.

Stealing Shirts.—Philip Hurst, who was arrested some time since on the charge of stealing shirts, &c., from a clothes line in the yard attached to No. 522 Atlantic-street, to the value of about $10, appeared before Justice Terry yesterday, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Other parties implicated are held for disposal hereafter.

The Early Closing Movement.—The dry goods dealers of the Eastern District have decided to close their stores at 7 o'clock each evening, excepting Saturday.

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit Threes on the Black River Bank of Watertown, N. Y., were in circulation in this city on Thursday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Boiler Explosion at Newark—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.—The investigation into the cause of the recent lamentable boiler explosion in Newark was concluded on Thursday night. A very large number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence was contradictory. The testimony of Messrs. Hewes & Phillips, who made the boiler, showed that it was six years old. They said it was made of the best quality of Pennsylvania charcoal iron, and in their opinion it was in good order. The testimony of experts went to prove that the boiler had an extraordinary pressure upon it, which was corroborated by the evidence of a Mr. Cadmus, who swore that he was in the boiler-room about two hours before the explosion, when there was 102 pounds of steam on. He called the attention of Blake, the engineer, to the fact, who told him that he was compelled to carry high steam in order to raise the water. The wife and mother-in-law of Mr. Blake testified that he was a sober man, and that he had often told them the boiler leaked, and was not fit to run with. The jury returned the following verdict: "That Miles Murphy and Wm. Blake came to their death from a defective boiler, and an over-pressure of steam on said boiler; and that the jury cannot, from the character of the evidence before them, attach blame to any person or persons on account of the explosion of said boiler." The scene of the accident reveals the most fearful traces of the explosion. The building through which the boiler passed is completely pulverized, and one of the flues inside the boiler is flattened so that it looks like a single plate. Pieces of the unfortunate man (Mr. Murphy) who was killed in the soap manufactory are yet picked up in the lot where the boiler lies.

A New Congregational Church.—On Thursday evening, 29th instant, the new edifice erected on the corner of York and Henderson streets, Jersey City, for the First Congregational Church, of which Rev. Mr. Holmes is the Pastor, was thrown open to the public, and a plentiful feast provided for the visitors, by the enterprising ladies of the congregation. About two thousand persons visited the Church during the evening, and, the admission fee being fifty cents, the treasury reaped a good harvest, notwithstanding the war and the unpleasant travelling. The Church was decorated with Union emblems and the audience entertained with choice music by Dodworth's Brass and String Band and by Mr. Harry Sanderson, who presided at the piano. The building is in the Romanesque style, built of brick with brown stone trimmings, 75 feet front by 122 feet deep. The auditorium is in one span, without columns, 70 feet 8 inches in width by 97 feet in depth, with 30 feet of ceiling. The lighting of the Church has a fine effect, being lit from three domes, the light being equally distributed by reflectors, conveying a clear soft light, so that small print can be read in any part of the auditorium, and affords a most thorough ventilation, as was agreeably experienced on Thursday evening, notwithstanding the large concourse present. The acoustics are excellent, not the least echo being observed. The Church was built according to the design and under the superintendence of Rembrandt Lockwood, Architect, and when the pews and organ are in, the carpets, upholstering, &c., completed, will have cost less than $15,000, being a remarkably low figure considering the structure, its size, strength and appearance.

Public Schools in New-Jersey.—The annual report of F. W. Ricord, State Superintendent of Public Schools in New-Jersey, was presented to the Legislature of that State Thursday. It is an able and comprehensive document, detailing very fully the condition of the Public Schools of the State, and making practical suggestions for their improvement. The report indicates very favorable progress in the cause of popular education, generally, throughout the State. During the year there have been 21 school-houses built, at an average cost of $1,000; 86 more are needed to properly supply every locality. The whole number of school-houses in the State is 1,560—of which 694 have been free during the entire year. In 42 townships, the schools are all free. Of teachers, there are: Males, 1,104; females, 1,106. The whole number of scholars in the schools is 132,500—somewhat less than last year, owing to the withdrawal of children to take places at home vacated by the demands of the war. The whole amount of money raised and expended for school purposes has been $574,023 51, being $23,650 66 in excess of last year. Of the whole amount, $50,000 has been raised by the State. The school tax is credited with $268,968 38; and the tax for building, repairing and furnishing, with $25,390 76. There has been $10,000 expended for the State Normal School, and $1,200 for the Farnum Preparatory School.

Flag for the Ninth New-Jersey.—The Ninth New-Jersey Regiment, which won such distinguished honor in Gen. Foster's recent expedition from Newbern to Kinston and Goldsboro, and which has, in fact, repeatedly displayed the greatest gallantry, having been in every engagement since Burnside landed in North Carolina, has recently been presented with an elegant flag, prepared for them by order of Gov. Olden, and bearing superb paintings of the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, with the State arms of New-Jersey, and appropriate inscriptions. On the 24th inst., as we learn by letters from Newbern, the Ninth were, with other troops, embarked on transports, and about to proceed upon an important expedition.

Suicide by Drowning.—Coroner Farrel, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mary Weston, 63 years of age, who committed suicide on Thursday by jumping into the canal. The act was observed by a woman residing in Essex-street, who gave the alarm, but when the body was recovered life was extinct. A verdict of suicide by drowning, while laboring under temporary insanity, was rendered. Deceased resided with Mr. Haley, at No. 5 Essex-street.....An inquest was also held upon the body of Elizabeth Murphy, a woman of very intemperate habits, residing in Morgan-street, Jersey City. A verdict of death from apoplexy was rendered.

Redemption of Currency Stamps.—Postmaster Price, of Newark, announces that after Saturday of this week the redemption of soiled stamps will cease. The office at Newark is the only one in the State where stamps are received for redemption. A very large number have been returned.

New-Jersey Legislature.—There was no business transacted yesterday, and both Houses, according to custom, adjourned over to Monday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Jan. 30, 1863.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '67, Reg.	95½	405	Erie Railway	74½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	99	230	do	70¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92½	50	do	74½
22,000	do	92¾	600	do	75
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94¼	700	do	75⅛
6,000	do	94½	1300	do	75¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87	200	do s60	75½
1,550	Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes small	102	50	do b10	75¾
80,000	do	102	150	do s10	75¾
45,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95½	50	do s10	76
20,000	do	95	200	do	76
49,000	U. S. D. N's	151	300	do b30	76
40,000	do	151½	150	do b16	76
10,000	Ill. War Loan	104	100	Erie Railway Pref.	108
1,000	Ill. C. Reg. Bs	100	150	do	106¾
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	63	300	do	106½
17,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	50	do b30	106½
2,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	88	350	do	106¼
			25	do	106
4,000	Va. St. 6s	72½	500	Hudson Riv. R.	95
6,000	Cal. State 7s	132	50	do b60	95
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	110	250	do	94½
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s	116	600	do	94¾
23,000	Erie 4th M. B.	112	100	do s45	94
2,000	Hud. R. 3d mtg	110½	450	Harlem R.	37
27,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	103	25	do	38
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	114	200	do b30	37½
5,000	Ch. & N. W. ass. B.	73	500	do	37¼
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	111½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	70
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	91	500	do	71
5,000	do	91½	200	do	70¾
1,000	G. & C. 1st Ex.	120	300	do	70½
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	105	200	do	70¾
5,000	do. 3d. s60	83	200	Nor. & Wor. R.	82
500	do	83	100	do	81½
10,000	do	84	50	Mich. C. R.	97
			100	do	97⅛
6,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	105	100	do s60	96⅞
40	Metropol. Bank	104½	150	Alton & T. H. R.	39
10	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	95	50	do b30	39½
10	Hanover Bank	89½	150	Alt. & T. Haute Pf.	70
275,000	American Gold	156	200	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	62
15,000	do s60	155	1200	do	61⅝
15,000	do b10	156¼	100	do s10	61½
10,000	do b10	156½	200	do s30	61
45,000	do	156⅝	100	do s30	61½
10,000	do b30	156⅝	100	do b15	62
10,000	do b30	156⅞	50	do b10	62
5,000	do b30	157	900	do	61¾
250	Canton Co.	29	100	do	61⅞
100	do	28¾	500	do b3	62
300	do b30	29½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	106¾
100	do b30	28¾	500	do	106⅝
11	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	130½	100	do	106
30	do	131	200	do	106⅜
200	Cumb. Coal, pref'd	22	150	do b3	106⅜
200	do	21¾	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	94
150	do	21½	100	do	94¼
50	do b30	21⅝	100	do	94⅜
100	Bruns. City L. Co.	6	400	do	95
100	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	5½	800	Clev. & Pitts. R.	71
50	Frank Steel Co.	5½	300	do	71¼
150	Pacific Mail S. Co.	170	400	do s30	71¼
650	do	172	700	do	71½
50	do	172½	500	do	71¾
50	do s60	170½	200	do	72
100	do b10	172	100	do b30	72½
100	do b15	172½	65	Gal. & Chi. R.	94
25	Quicksilver M. Co.	21½	350	do	94½
100	do	21	300	do	94¾
550	Pitts., F. W. & C. R.	70	100	Clev. & Tol. R. s10	91¼
200	do	70½	500	do	91¾
200	do b10	70½	200	do s30	90¾
50	Chi., B. & Q. R.	109	100	do b10	91½
450	do	110	400	do b30	91½
100	do	109½	600	do	91
350	Mil. & P. du C. R.	41	200	do b5	91
22	do	40	250	Chi. & R. I. R.	93
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	121	600	do	93¼
200	do	121½	900	do	93
350	do	121¾	300	Reading Railroad	92
500	do	122	500	do	92½
50	Panama R.	187	100	do	92⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s, '81, Reg.	93	300	Erie Railway	76
10,000	do	92¾	100	do s60	75
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes	102	600	do	75¾
5,000	do	101⅞	800	do	75⅞
32,000	U. S. D. Nts	154	150	do s10	75¾
30,000	do	153¾	100	do s30	75
11,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95	200	do	75½
15,000	Mo. State 6s	66	100	do	75¾
5,000	do	65⅞	100	do s10	75¾
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63¾	50	do s10	75½
6,000	do	63½	362	Erie R. Pref.	106¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s	132	100	do	106½
1,000	Brook. C. W. L.	120	200	do	106¾
1,000	Erie 5th M. Bs	107	500	do	107
5,000	M. S. S. F'd	113¼	100	do b15	107
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	44⅞	100	Hudson R. R. s30	93
500	Pitt. F. W. & C. 3d.	84	100	do opg	93½
6,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌c. B.	128	200	Reading R. s10	92
10,000	T. & W. 2d M.	92¼	100	Michigan Cen. R.	97
9,000	do	92	100	do	97¼
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	108½	100	do	97½
205,000	Amer. Gold	157	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	61
10,000	do s30	157	200	do	60½
170,000	do	157¼	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	106½
10,000	do b30	158¼	500	do b60	107
5,000	do b15	157¾	200	Ill. Central R. S.	95½
25,000	do b10	157¾	200	do	95¼
200	Penn. Coal Co.	131	300	Clev. & Pitt. R. b30	71⅛
300	Canton Comp'y	29	400	do	71
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	21½	400	do	70¾
250	do	21	300	Gal. & Chic.	94
20	do	20	100	do b10	94
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	172	200	do b15	94½
200	do	171	250	Cle. & Toledo R.	90
200	do s60	170	100	do	89⅞
100	do	170	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	93
50	Quicksilver Min. Co.	20	250	do	91½
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	122	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. s30	68
100	do	122¼	100	do b10	69
300	do	122½	50	do s10	69
100	do	122¾	200	do	70
100	Harlem R. b10	37	300	do b30	70
50	do	36½	100	do	69
400	do	36¾	100	do	70
100	Harlem R. Pref. b10	69	275	Alt. & T. H. R.	39
200	do	68½	125	do	40
100	do	68½	50	Ch. & N. W. R.	19¾
200	do b30	69½	100	do	20
			50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	109
			100	do	108¾
			50	Nor. & Wor. R.	82

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$65,000	U. S. D. Nts	153	50	Canton Co.	29
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	63	50	do	28¾
100,000	American Gold	157¾	200	Harlem Railroad	37½
10,000	do	157¾	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	62½
210,000	do	157½	100	do	62¼
10,000	do b10	158	300	do b3	62
50,000	do b10	158¼	100	do	62
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	172½	200	do	61⅞
50	do	172	400	M. S. & N. I. G.	106½
250	do	172	200	do	106⅜
10	N. Y. Cen. R.	121	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94½
250	do	122	200	Cle. & Pitts. Bs b3	71½
150	do	122½	200	do	71⅛
100	do	122½	200	do	71½
160	do	122½	100	Gal. & Chic. R. b10	94½
2400	Erie Railway	77⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R. b3	91
1450	do	77¼	300	do	91
200	do	77⅛	500	Chic. & R. Is. R.	93
1000	do s3	77⅛	100	do	92½
800	do	77	100	do	92¾
300	Erie R. Pref	106¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	70½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$8,000	Debt Certif	96	200	Hud. R. R.	94
5,000	do	94½	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	61
210,000	Amer. Gold	158	200	Ill. Cen. R.	95½
40,000	do	158⅛	100	Canton Co.	28¾
230,000	do	158¼	300	Clev. & Pitt. R.	71¼
10,000	U. S. Dem. N.	154	200	do	71⅛
95,000	do	153¾	200	do	71
5,000	Mo. St. 6s, b30	66	200	do b3	71
5,000	do	66¼	200	do	70⅞
100	Pacific M. S. Co	171½	300	do	71
200	do b15	172	200	do	70⅞
100	do	171½	200	Galena & Chi	93¼
100	do b3	171½	100	do	93⅜
360	do	171	100	do	93½
150	N. Y. Central R.	123	450	Clev. & Tol. R.	90½
50	do	123½	600	Ch. & R. I. R.	92¾
200	do	123¼	900	do	92¾
1250	do	123¼	200	Ch., B. & Q.	110
200	Erie Railway	76¼	200	do	110½
500	do	76⅛	400	Mil. & P. DuC. R. b3	40
400	do	76½	200	do	40
600	do	76⅛	100	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	69¼
100	Erie R. Pref.	106⅜	50	T. Haute & A. P.	68
100	do	106½			

Friday, Jan. 30—P. M.

There was much excitement in the speculation in Gold Coin to-day. The last sales on Thursday were 155 cash, and 155½ buyer 30 days. The first sales this forenoon were at 156 ⅌ cent., from which point the price went up rapidly to 158½ ⅌ cent., before 1½ o'clock P. M. The price was subsequently a fraction weaker. At the Second regular Board heavy sales were made at 157@157½ ⅌ cent., followed on the Street by higher sales again to 157½@158 ⅌ cent. The Exchange market followed up, of course; the highest figure on London with the Bankers being 175 ⅌ cent., the rate closing 174@175 ⅌ cent. No other cause than the increased disposition to speculate in Gold, for the rise, and the indisposition of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchange to name rates on London, except on the market, at the moment for Gold, is assigned for the additional rise to-day. There was no news from any quarter to affect the market, up to the close of the regular 'Change hour. The Stock dealings, which for several days had been running on the downward scale of prices, while Gold was going up, turned in the opposite direction late on Thursday, and to-day sympathized strongly with the speculation in Gold. The changes since yesterday amount in many cases to 5 to 8 ⅌ cent.

At the Second regular Board at 2½ to 3½ o'clock P. M., part of the advance in the morning was lost, but changes of 1@2 ⅌ cent. are scarcely remarked upon in times like the present, and only serve to tempt new buyers on the one hand, or sellers for temporary realizations on the other. The first evidences of a really decided interest to *Bear* the market were seen a day or two ago, after a fall from the extremes of last week of 5@10 ⅌ cent. The National Securities remain quiet and barely steady in prices. Stocks of this nature, which are backed by threefold the Customs Revenue alone required to meet the Public Interest, hold out but little temptation to fancy speculators. The increase is too certain, while its payment in Gold Coin is only another reason with such people why the preference should be given to Railway shares which have never paid a dividend—but with great expectations in the future—or to Railway debentures, which pay their interest semi-occasionally, and fund the remainder of their coupons at convenience.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board there was a renewed demand for both Gold and Stocks at about or within ½@1 ⅌ cent. of the top prices of the morning, and a large attendance of buyers and sellers. The sales of Gold were at 158@158½ ⅌ cent., and of Erie Shares at 76½@⅞ ⅌ cent. The following figures were finally made on the general list as compared with last night:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	154⅞	158⅛	Harlem	34½	37
U.S.C.H. Notes	102½	102½	Harlem Pref.	67½	69
Tennessees	62	63	Mich. Central	95¾	97
Missouris	64½	65½	Mich. Southern	59	61
N. Y. Central	120¾	123½	Mich. Guarant'd	105	106½
Erie	72⅞	76½	Illinois Cen. exd	93	95¼
Erie Preferred	105⅜	106½	Pittsburgh	68½	70
Hudson	92⅜	94	Galena	92½	93½
Toledo	89	91	Rock Island	91⅜	92¾
Pacific Mail	165⅞	171	7-30 ⅌ Cents	102	102

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	109	Bank of the Republic	104
Union	108	Hanover	89½
Butchers' & Drovers'	114	Metropolitan	104½
National	98	Market	93
State of New-York	91	Nassau	99
Commerce	91½	Shoe & Leather	99
Broadway	135	Corn Exchange	99
Ocean	87	Importers' and Traders'	92½
American Exchange	95	Park	120½
Chatham	80		

The Railway mortgages are nearly all higher to-day with a steady demand.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	116	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	96½
Erie seconds, '64	118	Tol. & Wab. firsts	111½
Erie thirds, '83	120	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92½
Erie fifths, '88	108	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	115
Hud. firsts, '69	123	Gal. & Chi. firsts, Ex	120
Hud. seconds, s. f., '85	123	Chi. & R. I. firsts	112
Hud. thirds '75	110½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112
Hud. conv., '67	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Har. 1sts, 69-'73	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104½
Har. seconds, '64	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84
Har. thirds, '68	104½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	104
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌c. '82	128	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	105
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ⅌c. firsts	128	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	105
Mich. So. 7 ⅌c. seconds	103	Chi. & N. W. seconds	44¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌c.	113		

There was renewed inquiry for Money among the Brokers to-day, and 7 ⅌ cent. was more generally paid than lower rates. The continued activity in the Stock and Gold speculation creates a large demand for temporary loans, and borrowers do not stand for the difference between 6@7 ⅌ cent. There was no news in the Street as to the progress of legislation in Washington on the Treasury bill. The Senate Finance Committee will probably report on the House bill early next week.

We learn that the attention of the Bank Superintendent, at Albany, has been called to the deceptive shape in which the weekly averages of Specie are made up by the City Banks for publication every Tuesday morning, as part of their "condition" through the previous week, under the act of April, 1853. The public aim and interest of the statute was, of course, to publish *the true condition* of each Bank "in respect to the following items and particulars, to wit: Average amount of Loans and Discounts, *Specie*, Deposits and Circulation." So far as the line of Specie, reported since the practice of receiving Gold for special safe keeping, or as special security for advances made upon it by the Banks, enters into the true condition of the Bank *reporting all the Specie in its vaults*, to whomsoever really belonging, it is wholly deceptive, and by construction, a fraud upon the clear aim and intent of the statute. So far as the show of Specie over and above the average sum owned or controlled, *as part of its condition*, is designed to represent the true *pro rata* of Specie to the average indebtedness of the Bank on Deposits and Circulation, the deception is still balder: for, as heretofore explained, and as the fact has become notorious, a large share of the Gold in Bank—say from 30 to 40 ⅌ cent., or $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, is specially held in Bank, mostly on speculation, and that checks and certificates of such specie holding are circulated from Bank to Bank and from Broker to Broker, beyond the control of the Bank issuing or certifying such tokens, and made the staple of speculation and of loans on demand in Wall-street at such premiums on the par value as can be made on the Stock Exchange or with the Money-lenders—*very many of the latter being the Banks themselves.*

We repeat that it is believed that no such showing of Specie can, in any legal or common sense, be made to enter into the "condition" of the Bank as reported for the information and security of the public, and that the Bank Superintendent has had his attention called to this abuse. What his construction of the statute may be, is not yet known. The words of the Act of 1853, Chap. 250, involved in the question, are that:

> "Every Bank, Banking Association or Individual Banker, doing business in the City of New-York, shall cause to be published on the morning of every Tuesday, in a newspaper printed in said City, to be designated by the Superintendent, under the oath of the President or Cashier, *showing the condition of the Bank*, Banking Association or Individual Banker, making such statement, on the morning of each day of the week preceding such statement, in respect to the following items and particulars, to wit: Average amount of Loans and Discounts, Specie, Deposits and Circulation."

A misconstruction, and wrong practice under it, having obtained currency in regard to the stamps required on Notes payable on demand, commonly known as Loans to Brokers and others, with collateral attached, the Commissioner of Internal revenue has addressed the following note to Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue, Jan. 23, 1863.

I desire to state that Promissory Notes, whether "*on demand*" or "*on time*," are liable to Stamp duty, under the third clause of schedule "B," Excise law, pertaining to "Inland Bills of Exchange."

Respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

The mistaken practice referred to was to stamp all such paper with a single two cent stamp, the same as on checks, or drafts at sight or on demand. We presume that if not already given over by our Banks and other lenders on demand, it will be, for their own security, before the 1st of March. They are now liable to the penalty for failing to use the proper amount of stamps, scaled by the amount of the loan, and after the 1st of March the loans themselves will be invalid, if not rightly stamped.

The total entries of Foreign Dry Goods at this port, during the week, have been $924,280, against $784,951 the same week last year; the amount marketed was 981,899, against $904,868 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	722	$271,442	351	$112,699	304	$111,731
Mf. of Cot'n	554	124,272	80	18,296	214	48,696
Mf. of Silk	79	82,704	54	74,180	58	70,211
Mf. of Flax	1,143	174,708	92	16,859	217	60,304
Miscellan's	182	42,737	40	7,703	7	5,194
Total	2,680	$695,863	617	$228,417	800	$286,036
		228,417				695,863
Total entered		$924,280	Total marketed			$981,899

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.—Any member in good standing desirous of extending his business, may make a satisfactory arrangement with a gentleman having capital, with a thorough knowledge of the business, who would attend to the finances, in which department he has had many years' experience. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 4,047 Post-office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 5,547 bbls. Flour, 525 bbls. and 688 bags Corn Meal, 93 bushels Rye, 10,158 bushels Oats, 270 bushels Malt, 8,564 pkgs. Provisions, and 461 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls. at $8 62½ for Pots, and $8 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been pretty active at buoyant prices.

CANDLES—Have been in good demand at rising rates.

CHEMICALS—Are actively sought after at firmer prices.

COFFEE—Sales 200 mats Java, part at 35c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 31¾c., and 1,400 bags Rio and Santos at 30c.@32c. ⅌ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot sells freely within a range of from 34c @35c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The excitement in the market continues unabated. Prices are much higher and very irregular—to-day's sales and resales, about 1,500 bales, having been effected within as wide a range as 86c.@93c., mainly on an average of about 90c. for Middlings ⅌ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair demand, and quoted very firm, with an upward tendency.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales 5,000 boxes No. 1 Canton on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The rapid rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, occasioned unusual activity in State and Western Flour to-day, at a further rise of 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last comprise 24,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 85@$7 25, poor to choice extra State at $7 35@$7 85, chiefly at $7 40@$7 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 70@$7 90 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 85	@$7 25
Extra State	7 35	@ 7 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 70	@ 7 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 95	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 95	@ 9 25
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 80	@10 25

Southern Flour continues brisk and buoyant; sales, 4,000 bbls., at $7 60@$8 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $8 05@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues active at an advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl.; sales, 1,500 bbls. Extra, at $7 40@$9 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good request, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey. $5 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has improved and prices have favored sellers of the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 85@$4 05, and Bunch do. at $3 75@$3 85 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request to-day at an advance of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. Sales, since our last, of 194,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 95; Amber Western, at $1 69@$1 72; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 62@$1 68; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 63@$1 66; Milwaukee [illegible] at $1 32@$1 62; Chicago Spring at $1 40@$1 54; [illegible] Jersey and State at $1 70@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn is quite active and decidedly dearer. Sales, since our last, 237,000 bushels, at 92c.@94c. for shipping Mixed Western; 89c.@91c. for Eastern do.; 78c.@88c. for unsound; 95c.@96c. for yellow, and 95c.@96c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in fair demand at $1@$1 10, according to quality, ⅌ bushel; sales, 1,200 bushels. Oats are more sought after, including Canada, at 68c.@71c. Western, at 68c.@71c.; State, at 70c.@71c.; choice Vermont at 72c.@73c., and Jersey, at 64c.@66c., ⅌ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request, at $1 45@$1 55 ⅌ bushel. Sales, 1,450 bushels.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, for the week ending Jan. 26, 1863.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat Flour, bbls	11,173	4,053
Wheat, bushels	91,601	1,690
Corn, bushel	167,461	365
Oats, bushels	65,662	8,237
Rye, bushels	8,142	
Barley, bushels	8,187	2,363

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Jan. 26.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	54,255	90,476	84,214
Wheat, bushels	282,941	528,444	510,090
Corn, bush	362,765	451,063	612,622
Oats, bush	161,768	56,571	32,544
Rye, bush	25,252	50,386	37,812
Barley, bush	20,421	48,984	37,186

HAY—North River is in fair supply and good demand, at 85c.@$1 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue salable and firm, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for choice, ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Pig has been in good request, including Scotch, at $35@$36; and No. 1 American, at $34@$34 50 ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Have been in fair demand, at buoyant prices.

LEAD—Is in moderate demand at very full prices, including Foreign Pig at $9 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

LIME—Rockland is selling at 85c. for common, and $1 for lump ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 1,600 bbls., &c. old and new crop New-Orleans at 24@44 for the former, and 48@55 for the latter; and 111 hhds. Porto Rico at 38@45c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more demand, including Spirits Turpentine, now quoted up to $2 70@$2 75 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Are in fair request at buoyant prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been active again to-day, at rising prices. Sales 4,600 bbls., in lots, at $14 87½@$15 for old Mess, $16 37½@$16 50 for new Mess, for future delivery; $17 for City Prime Mess; and $11 50@$13 50 for old and new Prime, ⅌ bbl. The Government contract for Mess and Prime Mess was awarded at $16 21@$16 97 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is more active, at 7½c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔.; sales, 3,200 boxes. Lard is brisker and firmer; sales 7,260 tcs. and bbls., at 10¼c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is more sought after; sales since our last, 550 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$24 ⅌ tierce. India Mess, $24@$26 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Butter is in active demand at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@27c. for common to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues in lively request at 10c.@14c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales since our last, 400 bags East India, at $7 50@$7 90 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Sales 350 bags Clover, part at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Sales 600 mats Cassia, part at 45½c., and 2,000 bags Pepper, at 26c.@27c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales 1,800 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate for choice White; and Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@11c.; with 1,650 boxes Havana, at 10c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔. Markets buoyant.

TALLOW—Sales 180,000 ℔s., at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Continue in moderate supply and lively request, at steadily advancing prices.

TIN—Is actively sought after, including Banca at 47¾c.@48c., and Straits at 45c., ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is very active, and prices are steadily advancing; sales, 857 hhds. Kentucky at 18c.@28c., and 425 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@25c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,400 bbls., opening at 56c., and closing at 58c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were restricted to-day. For Liverpool, 250 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,200 pkgs. Provisions, at 27s. 6d.@30s., by foreign sailing vessels, and 50s. by steamer, and 50 hhds. Tallow at 26s. ⅌ ton. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ⅌ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans .Steamer Bio Bio.....Jan. 31.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF THE TALL YOUNG LADY WITH dark curls, a long cloak and white feather, who walked about 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, down the west side of Broadway to the lower corner of Duane-st., then turned back up the same side of Broadway, and who was accompanied by a little boy whom she held while crossing by the back of his comforter, will communicate her own address, or that of her father or guardian, to P. A. X., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, she will confer a great obligation on one who desires the honor of her acquaintance, a person of good family, unquestioned honor and who, while regretting that he is forced to this method of gaining her attention, entreats her to pardon the irregularity, and pledges himself to use her reply with the strictest delicacy and good faith.

WILLIS & BALDWIN, LATE DRY Goods House of Pine-st., address a note to MERCHANT, Box No. 844 Post-office. You will hear of something to your advantage.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. W. H. Milburn will repeat (by special request) the sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. Dr. Hutton will preach the following Sabbath evening at his own Church.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. Abiel Silver will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Symbolic Meaning of Water.* The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school concert in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn, corner of Court and President sts. Rev. Edwin Haws, of Waterville, Me., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Feb. 1, in the MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.—the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. F. D. Eagan will preach in the evening.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. H. Milburn, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. M. Wilson, from Ohio, is expected to preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—STUYVESANT-square—will be open for public worship, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A REUNION MEETING OF THE FORMER Ministers and members of the Washington-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will be held on SUNDAY, Feb. 1, 1863. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. John Crawford. In the AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, a meeting of the former and present Superintendents, Teachers and Scholars of the Sabbath School. At 3½ P. M. the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, a General Lovefeast and experience meeting will be held. Preaching and Prayer Meetings on the other evenings of the week. All are affectionately invited to attend.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUPERIORITY OF THE UNIVERSALIST DOCTRINE OF FORGIVENESS—The ninth of the present series, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, at the Church in 24th st. between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The especial attention of inquirers is invited to this exposition of the subject. Rev. H. Blanchard preaches at 10½ A. M.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING IN Brooklyn to promote the objects of the American Sunday School Union, will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, (Rev. C. S. Robinson's,) SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Mr. Stephen Paxon and Rev. J. H. Burtis, Associate Secretaries of Missions, will make addresses. All are invited.

"THE UNITY OF THE RACE."—REV. J. R. W. Sloane, of New-York, will preach a sermon on the above subject in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection for the benefit of the church will be taken at the close of the services. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., by Rev. S. L. Finney.

LECTURES BY THE REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension and Rev. Ferdinand Ewer, Rector of Christ Church, will be delivered for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS next, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of Christ Church, Fifth-av. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. A. Stevens, D. D., will deliver the fourth of this series in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Reasonableness of Faith.* Rev. A. H. Burlingham will preach a discourse in the morning, commemorative of the late Thomas Peacock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—MISSION held in Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st. Rev. S. C. Perry will preach on SUNDAY EVENING at the above-named place. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited. Public Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Calvary Baptist Sunday-school will be held in the church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by Mr. Andrew A. Smith, President of Brooklyn Sunday-school Teachers' Union, Mr. R. J. Thorn and others. Singing by the children.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Enemies' Testimony to the Value of Religion.* And in the EVENING at 7½, on *Mount Moriah*—the first of a course on the Sacred Mountains. Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday-school vocalists, assisted by a large chorus choir.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—BEREAN Baptist Church, Bedford-st. *The Soul; its immateriality, indestructibility and priceless value.* The second of this course of sermons to young men on SUNDAY Evening next, by the pastor, Dr. Dowling. Preaching every evening except Saturday, one more week, by Rev. Isaac Westcott.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. E. Wilson will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Services every EVENING next week, at 7½ o'clock, except SATURDAY. Rev. J. M. Fuller, of Buffalo, will preach on TUESDAY EVENING. Seats free.

CHARLES C. GOSS, OF THE CHRIStian Alliance, delivers an expository discourse in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, at 11 o'clock. Third discourse to young men on *Christian Heroism*, at 7½ o'clock. Father Reed, musical director. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2. Children's Meeting at 3. Prayer Meeting at 7. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. W. H. ODE HEIMER, D. D., will preach in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on SUNDAY EVENING next, in behalf of Grace Church Brotherhood. Service at 7½ o'clock. A collection in behalf of the Charity Fund will be made. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

THE SERMON PREACHED BY REV. W. R. Williams, on the first Sunday in January, will be repeated by request on SUNDAY, Feb. 1, in the Amity-st. Baptist Church. Subject: *National Renovation—its Source, its Channels and its Results.* Services to commence at 10½ A. M.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—REV. W. H. SWARTZ, Pastor. Worship EVERY SABBATH in Room No. 20 Cooper Institute. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and the Lord's Supper after the afternoon service. Members especially invited to be present, and strangers cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, MESSENGER of God, will preach in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Those who desire instruction in the mysteries of the Kingdom of God, and preparation for the coming of Christ, are invited. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH. —The Juvenile Missionary Society, connected with this Church, will hold its regular meeting TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, of the Market-st. R. D. Church, H. M. Forrester, Esq., and others.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—The Rev. J. M. Fuller, of the Genesee Conference, late Colonel of the 105th Regiment N. Y. S. V., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING.—A SHORT LECture, Prayer and Conference meeting of the congregation and commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ o'clock. Spiritual circles at 7½ evening at Hall, No. 327 Bowery. Admittance free. Collection taken to defray expenses.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

PROGRESSIVE MEETINGS.—ANDREW Jackson Davis will speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Feb. 1. Subject, at 10½ A. M.—*The End of the World.* Admission 5 cts. At 7½ P. M.—*Domestic Scenes in the Summer Land.* Admission 10 cts.

GOD IN PROPHESY—THE APPROACHING CRISIS AND DESTINY OF THE NATIONS.—Preaching on the above subject by Elder S. S. Brewer, at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Prof. Mattison will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., after which, the right hand of fellowship will be given, and at 1½ P. M. a sermon on the *Day of Judgment.* Preaching every evening next week, (2d to 7th,) by Dr. Burchard and others.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. Cheever will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Union of the Human and Divine in a Divine Revelation.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. John Liggins will preach a missionary sermon on Japan, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Free seats.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW AND MR. STEPHEN PAXSON, Missionaries of the American Sunday School, will speak in the South-Third-st. Presbyterian Church, Williamsburgh, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Rev. Isaac Prince, Missionary from Jamaica, W. I., is expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. Communion in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. No service in the evening.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. Sam'l R. Johnson, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Feb. 1, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. John Pegg, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The subject for the EVENING will be on *The Great Calm.* Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d-st.—late the old 30th-st. Society. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

WARREN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. S. Francis. Preaching also at 3 P. M. and at 7 P. M. by Rev. E. F. Remington.

REV. CORNELIUS DE WEER, FOR THE past seven years Missionary at Corisca, Western Coast of Africa, will address the congregation of Westminster Church, corner First-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORner of Madison-av. and 28th-st. There will be Divine service in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. H. E. Montgomery.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Second Coming of the Son of Man.*

FOURTH-AV. PRES. CHURCH—CORNER 22d-st., west side. Prof. Hitchcock will preach both MORNING and EVENING until further notice. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY L. JONES, ASSISTANT MINister at the Church of the Epiphany, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. M. Fivaz, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

"OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE" WILL BE the subject of a lecture by Wendell Phillips, in Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. Beecher's,) Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing-sts., Rev. Moses Ballou, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Laughing Gas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon Performance—East Lynne Matinee.

WINTER GARDEN—The Wizard Skiff—The Chimney Corner.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Pet of the Petticoats—The Fair One with Golden Locks.

WALLACK'S—Lady of Lyons.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Mercadet le Faiseur.

IRVING HALL—Philharmonic Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Charles the Second, afternoon and evening.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning, as given by our special correspondent with the Banks Expedition, a detailed narrative of Gen. Weitzel's operations up the Bayou Teche, in Southern Louisiana, which resulted in the destruction of the rebel gunboat *Cotton*, and the dispersion of the rebel land force in that vicinity.

Gen. Hooker on Thursday promulgated his General Order No. 2, designating his Staff officers. Maj.-Gen. Butterfield is his Chief of Staff; Brig.-Gen. Williams and Lieut.-Col. Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant-Generals; Brig.-Gen. Hardie, Judge-Advocate-General; and Brig.-Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery. Vigorous measures have been taken to secure the return of deserters, A heavy snow-storm prevailed on the Rappahannock during Tuesday night and Wednesday, which, partially melting as it fell, put the roads in an indescribable condition of mud and slush.

The Nashville *Union* of Sunday last had some contraband intelligence, which made it very happy. Perhaps Rosecrans had been largely reinforced; perhaps he had commenced another forward movement, or perhaps—a few days will tell us just what was the matter.

Letters from Washington state that the utmost confidence is expressed at the Navy Department, that within thirty days all the important Southern ports will be in possession of the Government.

The rebel pirate *Retribution*, cruising among the West India Islands, lately captured the brig *J. P. Ellicott*, of Boston, and put a prize crew on board of her. The United States Consul at St. Thomas has written to Boston, announcing that the prize crew had put the prize-master in irons and taken the brig into that port.

The English steamer *Antona*, recently captured by the gunboat *Pocahontas* in the Gulf, had on board a valuable cargo of munitions of war intended for the rebels.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* of Jan. 28 states that Gen. Butler had on that day received a dispatch ordering him to report at Washington forthwith. He has since passed through this City on his way to the Capital.

Mr. A. D. Boileau, of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, has been committed to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, to await an investigation.

We yesterday published the fact that the Ericsson Monitor *Montauk*, which is commanded by the gallant Worden, left Port Royal on the 24th inst. to attempt the capture of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, known to be in the Ogeechee River, below Tybee Island, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. The first intimation of her operations comes to us from the rebels, and lead us to believe that she has been entirely successful in her mission, which involved an engagement with formidable shore batteries, and also with the rebel iron-clad ram *Fingal*. Gen. Peck, commanding the National forces on the Blackwater, in an interview with Gen. Pryor, commanding the rebel forces in his front, has been informed that an engagement has taken place near Landmark, in which the rebels suffered a defeat. As no other movement is known to have taken place against the enemy, in that Department, this must refer to the Ogeechee River expedition.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore Porter, for his operations at Arkansas Port. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A similar communication was sent to the House. The President was called upon to inform the Senate whether any agent of the United States has received from the Japanese Government any money to be used in the construction of vessels of war. The resolution censuring certain persons regarding the Banks transports, was called up and debated. Mr. Grimes offered a substitute, pending the consideration of which the subject was postponed. The credentials of Mr. Richardson, elected in Illinois, in place of Mr. Douglas, were presented, and he took his seat. The bill granting aid to Missouri to emancipate her slaves, was then considered until the adjournment—it being finally voted to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee for amendment.

In the House, a joint resolution, providing for a Board of Commissioners to revise and codify the statutes of the United States, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. The General-in-Chief was asked to inform the House whether paroles have been granted rebel officers since Jeff. Davis' Proclamation refusing paroles to Union officers. A Special Committee was appointed to inquire into the truth of charges against the Commissioners of Patents. The Fortification and Navy Appropriation bills were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Consideration of the Negro Soldier bill was then resumed, and continued until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced authorizing the Governor to furnish tourniquets to all the soldiers of the State to check hemorrhage in case of wounds. The resolution for a joint session of the two Houses on Tuesday next, for the election of a United States Senator, was adopted. The bill to legalize the acts of Boards of Supervisors in relation to bounties, relief funds, etc., was ordered to a third reading. The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, unanimous consent was given for the introduction of a preamble and resolution denouncing the combination of the papermakers for keeping up the prices, and instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor a reduction of duties on imported printing paper. They were unanimously adopted. A petition praying the Legislature to take action to induce the National Government to put an end to the war was presented. The resolutions of Judge Dean to investigate the subject of "arbitrary arrests," were, after debate, made the special order for Wednesday evening next. The Assembly also adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Monitor *Nantucket*, at East Boston, had steam on her boilers on Wednesday last, and everything worked smoothly. She only needs her guns to be ready for service.

Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, has appointed M. M. Brien, Esq., of Nashville, Judge of the Criminal Court in that city. The appointment was made in accordance with that section of the State Constitution, empowering the Governor to fill extraordinary judicial vacancies until an election can be held.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge Hearne, Abraham D. Cooper recovered a judgment against James Anderson and John McLeven for the erection of a steam-boiler factory on the lot adjoining his house, and which, from the noise occasioned by the work therein, became, as alleged, a nuisance. The case is of some interest in respect to the law of neighborhood, which was set up as a defence. In the Surrogate Court, before Surrogate Tucker, the argument in the matter of the will of John Walton, deceased, and respecting the right of his widow to abandon her election to take dower, and accept the provisions of the will in lieu thereof, was concluded, and the case submitted.

There was renewed excitement in the speculation in Gold and Railway shares on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices were higher; Gold 158½; Exchange, 175; Erie shares, 76½@⅝ ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were more sought after yesterday; Flour advanced 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat 2c.@3c., and Corn 2c. ℔ bushel. Cotton was quite unsettled, opening at 86c. and selling as high as 93c. for Middling ℔ ℔. Provisions were more active and generally firmer. Groceries were freely purchased, as were also Pepper, Tallow, Tobacco, Metals, Wool, Fruit and Whisky—the latter article at a further advance of 2c. ℔ gallon. Several Government contracts for Provisions and Groceries were awarded at very full rates. All seasonable styles of Dry Goods were in lively demand, especially domestic Cottons and Woolens, at much higher, rapidly advancing and very irregular prices. The freight engagements were light.

Does the War Promote a Pro-Slavery Reaction?

We have read with attention the very original and able speech of Mr. Conway, in the House of Representatives, in support of his resolutions for a cessation of hostilities, and an acknowledgment of the Confederacy. The fact that his was the only vote in favor of the resolutions does not detract from their intrinsic merit, if such they have. What influence mere party considerations had upon the decision, or the question of *opportuneness*, without reference to intrinsic merit at all, it is impossible to say, inasmuch as no further discussion occurred. The primary argument, however, is too important in the present unsettled state of the public mind, to be ignored. It should be recognized and confuted, before it can do mischief.

Briefly, the main argument is this: That the war, by mismanagement in the Cabinet and the field, has failed to reduce the rebellion—that the longer it is now protracted, the more capital does it give the reactionists to operate with—that these reactionists, therefore, work for the prolongation of the war by giving their support only to inactive Commanders, and, in all possible ways, trammeling the power of the Government—that, judging by their success hitherto upon the popular mind, it is certain that they will have their reaction complete and overwhelming by the time of the next Presidential election, a year from next Fall—that the consequence will be a compromise, for the sake of peace, which will amount to an absolute surrender to the Southern *régime;* a surrender which will be made perpetual by amendments of the Constitution, the fruits of which would be a restoration of the old Slavery domination over the North in a hundred times worse form than ever, and its establishment over the entire continent through filibusterism and crusades—and that the only escape from this terrible gulf of crime and infamy is to stop just where we are, and break at once from the war that is thus dragging us indirectly, but none the less surely, to enslavement and ruin.

It is also maintained that while the war, if continued, must end in giving Slavery a new and perpetual lease of power in and over the Union, an independent Confederacy, if now acknowledged, would occasion a destruction of the Institution; that the immense superiority of free over slave labor, in promoting national growth, would soon give the North a power before which the South would sink into insignificance; that the Confederacy, based on the fatal right-of-secession principle, would not long hold together; that Slavery has within itself elements of conflicting interests, which, of themselves, would rend the Confederacy asunder; and that the final result would be a re-absorption of the Confederacy, piece-meal into the old nation, expurgated from Slavery, and fitted by hard experience to join in our true, grand, national mission for freedom and Christian civilization.

These views are perhaps the more striking, in coming not from a son of straight-laced, uncompromising New-England, but from one who had his birth and early education in South Carolina, and now represents Kansas, the extreme Western State this side of the Rocky Mountains.

To our mind they are correct, save in two single particulars. But these two are fatal for the validity of the argument. The *first* is the assumption that it is too late to put the war through speedily and successfully, as a rebel-crushing, not a rebel-encouraging, process. The *second* is the assumption, or rather the implication, that the Northern people are capable, under any circumstances, of the abject baseness of bribing the rebels back by amendments of the Constitution which would establish the permanent rule of Slavery.

As to the first of these two assumptions, we fully admit that if the war cannot be conducted with more skill and vigor than have marked its operations for the last eight months, its dead failure is a foregone conclusion. The people will stand no such sham; nor ought they. Yet they will not abandon it in disgust—as Mr. Conway seems to think they already should do—but will insist upon a remedy, from the President, in new men and new measures. There is the power to crush this rebellion, if rightly applied. *It must be applied*, let it crush whomsoever or whatsoever else it may. That is the duty, and not the abandonment of the war. It is a reform that is needed, not a renunciation.

As to the second assumption, we cannot believe in any such possible recreancy by the people at large. Doubtless there is many a political leader who is capable of it—who, for political advantage, would willingly, nay, gladly, accept for his own neck and those of his children, the heaviest yokes Southern slaveholders might care to place there. But when it is said that the majority of the Northern people can be brought by party chicane, or by a private desire for peace, to take upon themselves and their posterity any such thrall, we repel it as the grossest of calumnies. It is not impossible that they may be so misguided as to elect a doughface to be their next President, and that the rebels may thereby be restored to their old seats of power, with new legislation giving them new advantages. But such legislation would only be transient at worst. It would never stand the "sober second thought" of the people. The contempt of the world would soon compel them to annul it, even if their own self-respect did not. It is assuming quite too much to say that these new privileges will be put beyond the reach of subsequent legislation by being incorporated into the National Constitution. No such an incorporation can take place. It is not possible that three-fourths of the States would consent to it; and no constitutional amendment can be made by a less number. The attempt to bind this and succeeding generations by any such expedient to any new form of service to Slavery, would only react upon the institution, and make it more detested than ever.

We say, then, that Mr. Conway's reasons for the discontinuance of the war and acknowledgment of the Confederacy, are insufficient. Despite of all political machinations, the rebellion can still be broken down by arms, without compromise; and seasonably enough, in all probability, to avoid the advent of a reactionary party to the controlling power. At all events, that party can do no work in subserviency to Slavery, which might not and would not soon afterward be undone. The duty of the Republican Party is still, as ever, to do its best in aiding to push on the war, and *thus* restore the Union—trusting to the people to spurn every reconstruction which shall impose upon them any *new* obligations to Slavery, even if they could be made to consent to its general restoration to its old *status*.

The Monitors at Sea, and in Action.

A letter, which we publish, from on board the Monitor *Montauk*, concerning her southward voyage, tends to confirm the statements made by Capt. Ericsson in the Times of Thursday. The writer states that, although there was a heavy sea on Sunday, the 18th, "the *Montauk*, with peculiar buoyancy, rose and fell as easily and gracefully as a yacht." Next morning there was a violent north-east wind, a stormy sky, and a heavy sea, but the iron-clad bore herself through them all bravely. "We looked off from the turret," says the writer, in a vivid bit of description, "and our deck was entirely out of sight, the sea dashing over it four or five feet deep, the ship now plunging head first into the ocean, completely immersed, and then rising from it, the water pouring in torrents from off her sides."

With reference to leakage, the greatest danger and the thing most dreaded, both the *Montauk* and the *Passaic* arrived at their destination dry and tight.

In regard to speed, Capt. Ericsson said that nine knots an hour was the rate which the Monitors were intended to make. The correspondent says that on this, the first voyage, seven knots an hour were easily made with forty-five revolutions of the engine, and the vessel might apparently have been brought to a higher speed, but that her Commander was prudently anxious to avoid certain incidental difficulties. The iron-clads were not towed at sea by other steamships, as has been represented, but were merely accompanied each by a steamship, and attached thereto by a hawser, so that assistance might be rendered in case of danger.

In every point of view, the first sea voyage of the Monitors seems to have been satisfactory, and the subsequent voyage of the *Weehawken* furnished a still higher proof of their sea-going qualities, in certain particulars.

It is probable, also, that by this time the *Montauk* has demonstrated still other problems. On the morning of the day on which our Port Royal correspondent wrote, (whose letter we gave yesterday,) the sound of heavy guns was heard far away to the southward of Fort Pulaski. It was supposed to be the echo of the 15-inch Dahlgren guns of the *Montauk* which had been sent up the Ogechee River, Georgia, to capture or destroy the famous rebel steamer *Nashville*, which has been waiting ever since last Autumn to get to sea, and was then lying under the protection of a shore battery and of the ram *Fingal*. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, this morning, says that the rebel Gen. Pryor had informed one of our officers that there had been an engagement near Savannah, in which the rebels had been defeated. We suppose this must allude to a naval victory by the *Montauk*, as our letters from the Department of the South, which are as late as Monday of this week, do not mention any other operation as having been projected or in progress. If the *Montauk* has withstood the rebel land batteries, the *Nashville* and the great ram *Fingal*, it is a handsomer triumph even than was won with the original *Monitor*, by the same Commander, over the *Merrimac*.

The French in Mexico

Alas, for human predictions, human judgment! Their fallacy appears likely to be proved in the most signal manner by the progress of events in Mexico, as well as in our own country.

The tenor of the news published in the journals of yesterday was that of severe disaster to the French arms in the Mexican territory, at the hands of the native troops. Some points of the intelligence may be exaggerated, but, in the main, the accounts of the victories of the Mexicans over the French will probably prove correct. They distinctly corroborate the rumors brought by the previous arrival from Havana, and should the last advices prove even partially correc, the present French expedition to Mexico may be pronounced an ignominious failure. This result, so speedily achieved by the unity, patriotism and courage of the Mexican people, was never dreamed of by the American public. Such is the prevailing ignorance about Mexico and matters pertaining thereto, and so widespread is the fiction of the infallibility of Louis Napoleon and the invincibility of French arms, that the public mind—not comprehending the unfortunate consequences to American interests—has rested with quietude and contentment on the conclusion that the French would succeed in their designs in Mexico without any serious or effective opposition.

Should the French be entirely defeated and driven from Mexico, as, according to present appearances, they will be, it will furnish a lesson to our own Government and people.

But little more than one year ago, Mexico was threatened by a combination of three of the most powerful nations in Europe. Their fleets hovered around her coasts, and their armies landed on her soil. But did Mexico, that distracted country, held up before the world as one of the weakest and most contemptible in existence, quail and quake before the danger? No, the people prepared for the worst, and their Indian President, Juarez—denounced and abused in Europe because he is an Indian—by his firmness, honesty and tact alone, dispelled the formidable tripartite coalition, and he is now moving the whole nation to act as one man in expelling the armies of the only one of the invading Powers which still remains and dreams of conquering the country. On a careful review of all the facts relating to the breaking up of the tripartite coalition, and the events that have carried forward the Mexicans to their present apparently successful stand against the invasion of their country, it will be found that Mexico has not yielded a single legitimate right, or in any manner compromised her national honer. On the contrary, the national honor and dignity, the rights of the people, and the independence of the country, have been defended and maintained, both in their civil and military capacity, with an ability and valor that is beginning to challenge the admiration of the world, and to correct, in some degree, the mistaken public opinion which has always prevailed relative to Mexico.

Colonizing the Western Indians and Selling Their Lands.

It has long been apparent that the administration of our Indian affairs is involved in serious difficulties. The Government, with praiseworthy intention, has organized a system intended to secure the exercise of a patriarchal supervision, while it leaves the different tribes in possession of national independence. For the lands which they do not need, it pays them liberal prices, and rigidly prohibits encroachments upon their Reservations by their white neighbors. It provides by law for their protection against the evils apt to be inflicted by unprincipled traders who swarm in their midst, and in whose hands a gallon of whisky is made a key which equally unlocks Pandora's box and gives admittance to their ill-guarded treasures.

These precautions, however, have failed to produce the results intended. Instead of seeing the natives thrive under their influence, increasing in numbers and improving in moral and social condition, it is found that they dwindle away and degenerate. The lands they retain in the midst of the white populations of the West, are productive of no benefit to themselves, and prove troublesome to their neighbors. Close contact with the eager pioneers generates demoralization and decay.

With a view of remedying these evils, the Government is agitating a measure of reform. This is no less than an application to the scattered tribes whose reservations checker the new States, of the principles of colonization and condensation. Mr. Doolittle, Chairman of the Indian Committee of the United States Senate, on Monday reported a bill, the text of which was printed in the Times of the same day, and which confers upon the President the power to treat with these Indian tribes for an extinction of their land titles, and the removal of the tribes themselves to some region where they can be consolidated into one community. The most feasible location for this colony seems to be the Indian Territory, where are united the requisites of abundant and fertile lands, genial climate and kindred neighbors already far advanced in progress toward civilization.

The debate on this bill in the Senate shows a wide difference in views among the members. But it will be noted that this difference is as marked by geographical as by any other features; and that while all Western men, *practically* acquainted with the subject, are in favor of the change, the arguments of Messrs. Fessenden and Collamer are entirely abstract and ultra-humanitarian, betraying a lack of knowledge, and being based upon premises which exist only in fancy. Inasmuch as the bill proposes simply to confer upon the Government *the power to treat*, and fully recognizes the independent character of the several tribes, without whose consent no change can be made, it would seem that these gentlemen have failed to discuss it fairly.

We trust that this bill will become a law, and that the President may be successful in inaugurating a plan by which the semi-civilized Indians of the Western States may be gathered into a homogeneous community, where they can be isolated from the whites, and successfully instructed in the arts of agriculture and mechanics, and the higher principles of Christianity. Thus, and, in our judgment, in no other way, can the Government execute its beneficent purpose toward them, and the interest of the whites be promoted at the same time. The Government, however, in being empowered to remove the scattered Indians from the reserves on which they are now settled, should *also obtain the right to sell those lands at a fair valuation.* There are several Indian reserves in the West, which, if sold at their proper valuation, would pay all the expenses of removing the red men located upon them. But if these lands are left to be grabbed by the white vultures who have now their eyes fixed upon them, it will not only result in difficulties and litigations, but the expense of removing the Indians, which will be at least a million or two of dollars, will be taken out of a Treasury which cannot afford money for any such purpose.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SCHEME.

The Instant Relief it will Afford to the Treasury—Its Effect Upon the Currency—Views of Jefferson.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1863.

In my letter of yesterday it was endeavored to be shown that success in crushing the rebellion and maintaining the Union, is much more a financial than a military question. Some considerations were also presented with a view to arousing popular interest to, and fixing popular attention upon, the now threatened financial dangers, and challenging such thoughtful discussion as must satisfy Congress and the country that necessity and sound policy alike demand the adoption of Secretary Chase's well-guarded free General Banking Scheme, as a means of averting the impending peril. What is that plan? As embodied in the bill introduced last year by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, it is, in brief, a general charter from the United States Government, under which any number of Banks of deposit, discount and circulation, may be organized and operated, under certain restrictions and conditions. Chief among the latter is a provision that the circulation of said Banks shall be protected by deposit of United States interest-bearing Bonds, for ninety per cent of the market value of which (never exceeding par) Government shall issue to them blank circulating notes, to be filled in with the name of the institution issuing them, &c. Any Banking Associations already in existence may avail themselves of the provisions of the bill, by reorganizing under it in the same manner as original organizations. And, in order to make it the interest of existing institutions thus to reorganize, the bill proposes to furnish them circulation without cost. This, coupled with the fact that the national circulation will be a superior currency, equally good in every part of the Union, receivable everywhere for taxes and all dues to the Government, other than duties on imports, would speedily compel every Bank of issue in the land to abandon their circulation altogether, or give their customers the advantages proffered by the new system. Various provisions are made to carry out the details of the system proposed, and to thoroughly protect the public in receiving the circulating notes described; but the foregoing statement gives the gist of the measure, and presents its vital principle.

IT RELIEVES THE TREASURY, BY CHECKING INFLATION.

The first inquiry of the reader doubtless is: "How will the adoption of such a plan sustain the public credit, and avert the threatened danger of national and individual bankruptcy?" I answer, by restricting the amount of paper currency afloat, keeping it entirely within control of the Government, correcting the present great redundancy and inflation, and checking the disastrous competition now maintained between local banks on one hand and the Treasury on the other, in the matter of putting afloat their respective paper. The important bearing of these propositions will more distinctly appear as we proceed in the discussion. Secretary Chase, upon whom the financial responsibility chiefly rests, who has made the whole subject matter of careful study, and whose opinions are emphatically indorsed by the President and all his associates in the Cabinet, tells us that *the existing bank circulation prevents or embarrasses the process of funding the public debt*, by which alone United States Bonds can be absorbed and new loans obtained from the people. The fact that the pilot placed at the helm to guide the National ship through the breakers in this perilous hour, and whose position enables him to see clearly *where* the dangers lie, and in what direction lies the harbor of safety, tells us this might well be taken as sufficient reason for acquiescence in his plan. It is no random notion—no trifling expedient—no straw upon the surface at which a drowning man grasps by impulse and without reason;—it is the calmly expressed conviction of the Financial Minister, first uttered in December, 1861, and now reiterated after a full year of experience, examination and reflection. But the soundness of the Secretary's views is capable of demonstration, even with the less perpect knowledge of all the facts at our unofficial command.

PAPER MONEY INDISPENSABLE; BUT ITS ISSUE SHOULD BE RESTRICTED.

The Government has at its command only two resources for meeting the expenses of existing war—sale of its bonds, or the issue of legal tender treasury notes. It is notorious that very few loans can now be effected on terms that would not precipitate financial ruin. Unless this can be remedied in some way, and a market be provided for United States bonds, immense additional issues of legal tenders are unavoidable; and if Congress fails to check bank circulation under existing conditions, this Government paper must continue to depreciate at a fearful rate. Already gold, in your market to-day, commanded a premium over Government paper of fifty-four per cent. At this rate we begin to realize that Hon. Robt. J. Walker was a true prophet of evil when he predicted a premium of 60 per cent. Now look squarely in the face, without dismay, if you can, his exhibit of the result which this condition of things presents with the irresistible logic of mathematics. At 60 per cent. premium, he tells us, if our yearly expenses reach $700,000,000 in paper, this would command only $280,000,000 in gold, thus subjecting the Government to a loss of $420,000,000 per annum, or deducting reasonably for interest saved on the proceeds of the operation, the net loss may be stated at $408,800,000 per annum, from the use of a redundant and, therefore, depreciated currency. Still, paper money is now a necessity. Gold and silver are not in circulation at all. They are hoarded, just as they always have been, and always will be, in time of war, and especially of civil war. It is not the issue of Government paper which has driven specie out of circulation, but the *absence* of specie which made the legal tender paper a necessity. All history shows that war carries the precious metals out of circulation, and in consequence every nation has been compelled to carry on its wars by use of paper money. We are driven to the same necessity now. There is no use in mourning the fact; it is worse than idle to complain of Government for accepting it, and acting accordingly. All we can do is to throw around the use of this paper currency every available guard and check, keep the amount issued small as possible, and drive out every inferior circulation which tends to depreciate its value.

MODE OF ELEVATING A DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.

It is in this way that the banking scheme of Mr. Chase is designed to remedy the evil of a redundant currency. The local Banks circulation, now when Government has no control over it, is largely increasing in volume. The United States have issued $250,000,000 of notes, and at the same time the Banks have expanded their circulation $40,000,000. And this process, unless checked by legislation, is likely to go on in arithmetical progression—for the Banks make money by the operation, and the temptation is very great. Of course those who maintain that the currency is depreciated by issue of United States paper money, will not dispute the proposition that it is still more depreciated by the issue of many millions additional paper by private institutions, comparatively of little responsibility. At present there is nothing to prevent private Banks from increasing their paper issues up to $500,000,000, instead of their present $167,000,000. Is it not clear that if they are restrained in this, and if every dollar of private Bank circulation is compelled to be based on United States bonds, the tendency to depreciation of the only currency in use (paper) will be reduced in marked degree? To deny the proposition would be to say that a merchant is better off with half a given amount of business and with sharp, active competition than he would be if the trade was entirely in his own hands and upon his own terms. If there was no money in this country but United States Bank bills, the process of funding the National debt would be going on day by day, for whenever their accumulation became too large for profitable employment, they would be invested in bonds, and the Government would have them again to reissue in payment of current expenses. The Secretary of the Treasury gives it as his deliberate judgment that with such a system, *he would carry on the war without the issue of another dollar of paper money.* He is satisfied, after the most deliberate investigation, that nothing but the influence of local Bank circulation prevents absorption by the people of a National loan, so rapidly as to render any serious sacrifice quite unnecessary. At present the United States legal tenders are in a great measure driven out of circulation by the superabundance of an inferior issue—local Bank circulation, in exact accordance with the well-known principle in finance, that wherever there is an inferior currency, the latter will fill all the channels of circulation, and the superior will be hoarded. The absence of specie from circulation is at once both illustration and proof of the accuracy of this proposition.

VIEWS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

No man was ever more jealous of paper money than was Thomas Jefferson; but he is on record in emphatic indorsement of the principle developed in Mr. Chase's banking scheme, as the only one under which our Government can carry on war. In a letter of 10th September, 1814, to Mr. Cooper, he wrote:

> "The banks have discontinued themselves. We are now without any medium, and *necessity, as well as patriotism* and confidence, will make us eager to receive Treasury notes, *if founded on specific taxes.*
>
> Congress may now borrow of the public, and *without interest*, all the money they may want, *to the amount of a competent circulation*, by merely issuing their own promissory notes of proper denominations for the larger purposes of circulation, but not for the small. Leave that door open for the entrance of metallic money. * * * * * * * *
>
> Providence seems, indeed, by a special dispensation, to have put down for us, without a struggle, *that very paper enemy which the interest of our citizens long since required ourselves to put down*, at whatever risk.
>
> The work is done. The moment is pregnant with futurity, and if not seized at once by Congress, I know not on what shoal our bark is next to be stranded. The State Legislatures should be immediately urged to relinquish the right of establishing banks of discount. Most of them will comply, on patriotic principles, under the convictions of the moment; and *non-complying may be crowded into concurrence by legitimate devices.*"

In another letter, dated March 2, 1815, Mr. Jefferson would almost seem to have been prophesying the events of to-day:

> "But, *the circumstances of the war draining away all our specie*, all these banks have stopped payment, but with a promise to resume specie exchanges whenever circumstances shall produce a return of the metals. * * * * * *
>
> The Government is now issuing Treasury notes for circulation, bottomed on solid funds, and bearing interest. The *banking confederacy* (and the merchants bound to them by debts) *will endeavor to crush the credit of these notes;* but the country is eager for them, as something they can trust to, and so soon as a convenient quantity of them can get into circulation, the bank notes die."

Again the great leader of Democracy wrote:

> "Put down the banks, and if this country could not be *carried through the longest war against her most powerful enemy, without ever knowing the want of a dollar* without dependence on the traitorous classes of her citizens, without bearing hard on the resources of the people, or loading the public with an indefinite burden of debt, I know nothing of my countrymen. Not by any novel project, not by any charlatanry, but by ordinary and well experienced means; *by the total prohibition of all private paper at all times, by reasonable taxes in war, aided by the necessary emissions of public paper of circulating size*, this bottomed on special taxes, redeemable annually as this special tax comes in, and finally within a moderate period, even with the flood of private paper by which we were deluged, would the Treasury have ventured its credit in bills of circulating size, as of five or ten dollars, &c., they would have been greedily received by the people in preference to bank paper."

Let me close this already long letter with another and earnest appeal for speedy action. Delay is destruction. It is not next year, but now, during the few remaining days of the current session of Congress, that the country is to be saved or lost. The question is simply as to whether the war is to be prosecuted to a safe conclusion, or to be exchanged for a condition of affairs infinitely worse in every view. What say the people and their representatives? S.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—It will be a matter of rejoicing to the musical to hear that Signor Brignoli has entirely recovered from his indisposition, and that Mr. Grau has resolved on giving a final week of opera prior to his departure for Boston. The Academy will open on Monday, Feb. 2, with Flotow's popular opera of "Martha," in which Miss Kellogg and Mlle. Morensi will appear, supported by Brignoli, Susini and Barili. There cannot be a doubt that Mr. Grau will have three overflowing houses. It is a pity that the season cannot be extended, but this is impossible. The box office for the sale of seats opens to-day.

Matinee at the Academy.—There will be a dramatic *matinée* at this establishment to-day, when Miss Lucille Western—an an *artiste* of provincial renown—will make her *début* as *Lady Isabel*, in the play of "East Lynne." The novel is a powerful one, and it is claimed that this is the best dramatic version. A theatrical *matinée*, in so vast an establishment, is a novelty in itself, and will doubtless suffice to attract an overflowing audience.

Italian Opera.—On Tuerday, at the Brooklyn Academy, Mme. Lorini, Macaferri and Susini will appear in "Ernani," and Cordier, assisted by Macaferri, will give the first act of Brooklyn's favorite opera, "La Traviata."

East Lynne.—Miss Western, assisted by Miss Denin and a good cast, gave "East Lynne" last night at the Brooklyn Academy to a large audience, among whom were Gen. Thumb and the fair bride elect.

Theatre Francais.—Balsac's *Comedie Humaine*, called "Mercadet, le Faiseur," will be given here to-night, with all the leading artists of the company in the cast.

Philharmonic Society.—The third concert of the present season will be given at Irving Hall, to-night. The orchestral pieces are SCHUMANN'S Symphony No. 1; Concert Overture, by RUBENSTEIN; Overture to Tannhauser, by R. WAGNER, and BEETHOVEN'S concerto in G, performed by Mr. S. B. MILLS. Mr. E. PERRING is the vocalist of the occasion.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—To-day there will be hourly dramatic performances at the Museum, besides the regular appearance of Commodore NUTT and Miss WARREN. The rush to see these little folks is unparalleled in the annals of curiositydom.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Officers on General Hooker's Staff.

Vigorous Measures for the Return and Punishment of Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FALMOUTH, Va., Jan. 29, 1863.

The following General Order has just been issued by Maj.-Gen. HOOKER:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Jan. 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.—The undermentioned named officers are announced as on the Staff of this Army:

Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Chief of Staff.
Brig.-Gen. S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. James Dickinson, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brig.-Gen. James A. Hardie, Judge Advocate-General.
Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery.
Brig.-Gen. M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal.
Col. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut.-Col. F. Myers, Deputy Chief Quartermaster.
Col. H. F. Clark, Chief Commissary.
Surgeon Jona. Lettermann, Medical Director.
Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Chief Signal Officer.
Lieut. D. W. Flaglee, Chief Ordnance Officer.
Major W. H. Lawrence, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Alexander Moore, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Henry Russell, Aid-de-Camp.

The Staff officers absent will report for duty without delay.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
JAMES DICKINSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Vigorous measures are in progress to secure the return and prompt punishment of deserters now absent from camp.

A heavy snow-storm, accompanied with a northeast wind, set in on Tuesday night, and ceased at an early hour this (Thursday) morning.

A portion of the snow melted almost as fast as it fell, but the remainder, this morning, measures about eight inches on a level.

The condition of the roads is indescribable.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Capture of the English Steamer Antona.

Further Particulars of the Affair at Galveston.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the English steamer *Antona*, direct from England *via* Havana, by the gunboat *Pocahontas*, on the 8th instant. She had on board a valuable cargo of munitions of war, and was first discovered by the blockading force off Mobile, but was captured by the *Pocahontas* 30 miles south southeast of Cape San Blas.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT has forwarded to the Navy Department the report of Commodore BELL, of the steamer *Brooklyn*, at Galveston, giving an account of the sinking of the *Hatteras*, 11th instant. Commodore BELL states that he has heard of six men who escaped, viz.: Acting Master PARTRIDGE, of Maine; JAMES BAILEY, ordinary seaman, of New-Jersey; GEORGE A. FALKINBURG, of Philadelphia; JAMES WRIGHT, of Troy, N. Y.; WILLIAM BROWN, coxswain, of Boston; WILLIAM H. JENKINS, of New-Jersey.

Commodore BELL reports that at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th, the *Hatteras* was sent in chase of a strange sail, which was reported from the masthead, and was seen last after sunset, about 12 miles distant, bearing south. At 7¼, the *Brooklyn* was under weigh, steering south, quarter-east; and at the same time the *Cayuga* steered south by west. The *Brooklyn* cruised in several courses for as far as 63 miles south of Galveston, in search of the combatants, supposing the enemy to be the 290, and returning reached Galveston on the afternoon of the 12th. About 11 o'clock the next day, discovered two masts of a sunken vessel standing out of the water. The tops and gaves were awash, and the United States naval pennant was flying gaily from the main truck. No ensign was found, and the hurricane deck was adrift. She was recognized to be the *Hatteras* by certain marks made on her hurricane deck by the *Brooklyn* some time ago.

Information has also been received of an engagement which recently took place near Corpus Christie Pass, between the United States bark *Arthur*, accompanied by a boat expedition from the United States steamer *Sachem*, and a party of rebels from a schooner which was engaged in sounding the channel of the Pass. The schooner being hard pressed, ran ashore; the officers and soldiers abandoning her and taking refuge behind a hill, poured a fire into our men, killing and wounding several of them.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Rheumatism.—The best outward application is ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. Thousands have been cured of this distressing malady when affected in the hands, wrists and joints. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square.

The Best Purgative Pill in Use!

Every family should get some Brandreth's Pills, "New Style" particularly. They purify the blood, and cleanse the skin of all eruptions. They act upon the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and by their great affinity, they produce the most beneficial effects upon the entire constitution of man.

As a family medicine, they are the safest pill in use; they do not contain any mercury, but possess far superior materials for removing bile and any foul secretions from the system. Safe to all ages and sexes.

25 CENTS A BOX.

Sold at the Depot No. 4 Union-square, and H. C. OAKLEY'S Medicine Depot, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Ladies will be Experimented upon at Clinton Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, at the close of Prof. BRITTAN'S lecture. No lecture or experiments on Saturday or Monday evenings. Admission 15 cents; two tickets, 25 cents; five for 50 cents.

Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.—Balmorals and India Rubber Boots and Shoes for snow and rain; white satin and linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers for balls and parties, at
MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Public are Cautioned Against Buying or selling any of the bogus lye for making soap, &c., now offered under several names by unprincipled dealers—as this Company will prosecute for violation of their patent rights all such, either buyer or seller. The only genuine and patented article is the "SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LYE," made by this Company, who have just obtained the following decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Offices: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company,
Pittsburgh—Pitt-st. and Duquesne-way.
Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut-st.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1 of May Term, 1862.
IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. Thomas G. Chase.—And now, to wit, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. This cause came on for final hearing, on bill, answer, replication, exhibits and proofs, and the counsel for the parties being heard, thereupon it is ordered, as judged and decreed, that the patent granted to George Thompson, on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and reissued on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has disturbed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schedules annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and additional improvement thereon, dated December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is an infringement and violation of the exclusive rights of the complainant in said bill set forth.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the complainant recover of the said defendant the profits and gain made and received in consequence of the infringements and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant, together with the cost of suit. And it is further ordered and judged and decreed, that a writ of perpetual injunction be issued in this cause forthwith, pursuant to the prayer of said bill, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, his agents or servants, from any further construction, manufacture, sale or use, in any way or manner whatsoever, of the said invention, and from the manufacture, sale or use, of the article manufactured by the defendant under the name of "Professor Chase's Patent Lye," or of the said article under any other name, and from any other use, in any way of the invention and improvements mentioned and described in the said recited letters patent, granted and reissued to said George Thompson, and set forth in said bill during the term of said letters patent.

(Signed) R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Western District of Pennsylvania, ss*—I, Henry Sproul, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify [SEAL] that the foregoing is a true copy of the final decree made in the foregoing case.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1863.

(Signed) H. SPROUL, Clerk.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the State Fairs last held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers can use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite—containing nothing that can injure the system. They are invaluable for allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, clearing and strengthening the voice.

A sure remedy

FOR
CHILLS AND FEVER.
AYER'S AGUE CURE
Never fails.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED

COWELL—SCOFIELD.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Jan. 29, by Right Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., JOHN W. COWELL and MARIA S., only daughter of Frederick Scofield, Esq., of Philadelphia. No cards.

CUTTING—MASON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Pound, HEYWARD CUTTING to LYDIA, daughter of Henry Mason, all of this City.

PRENTICE—KELLY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, WILLIAM PACKER PRENTICE, of Albany, N. Y., and FLORENCE, daughter of the late Robert Kelly, of this City.

ROBINSON—MITCHELL.—In Albany on Monday evening, Jan. 26, by Rev. Dr. CLARK, JOSEPH BEACH ROBINSON and MARIA, daughter of Dr. J. J. Mitchell, of the above place. No cards.

DIED.

BARNES.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 29, FREDDIE ALLEN, youngest child of W. J. and S. E. Barnes, aged 3 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 127th-st., near 3d av., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

BURLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, RICHARD BURLIN, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, J. G. Haviland, No. 153 Charles-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

FIELD.—In Brooklyn on Thursday evening, Jan. 29, JOSEPH H FIELD, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 3d-av. and 21st-st., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The relatives will meet at his late residence, No. 412 Henry-st., at 2 o'clock, where carriages will be provided to convey them to the Church. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

GILCHRIST.—On Friday evening, Jan. 30, THOMAS D. GILCHRIST, of Eighth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the house of his father, James Gilchrist, No. 691 Hudson-st., on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited without further notice.

JONES.—In Elmira, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan 10, Mrs. MARY MUNN, wife of Deacon Joel Jones, and daughter of the late Isaac Ward, of Newark, N. J., in the 71st year of her age.

KURST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, after a short illness, JOHN KURST, aged 54 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Allen-st.

NEALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, of disease of the heart, JESSE H. NEALL, in the 29th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, to St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Sunday, Feb. 1, where the funeral services will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

NAFIS.—In Newtown, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 30, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. ADRIANA, wife of Richard R. Nafis, aged 56 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, without further notice.

ROOME.—In Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 30, JANET, relict of John J. Roome.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts., on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

TICE.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock P. M., LYDIA CHASE, youngest daughter of William H. and Lydia G. Tice, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1 Avenue C, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN DYKE.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 30, of congestion of the brain, VALDEMAR, only son of Isaac and Lydia A. Van Dyke, aged 2 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 31 Henry-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WARING.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, MARTHA, beloved wife of Edmund Waring, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, from her residence, in 86th-st., between Avenues A and B, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WHITLOCK.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Jan. 24, of typhoid fever, Corp. FREDERICK WHITLOCK, of the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of James Phyfe, Esq., No. 128 West 39th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 51.—Jan. 30, 1863.
42, 71, 55, 10, 72, 26, 31, 53, 64, 48, 46, 13, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 52.—Jan. 30, 1863.
17, 69, 26, 33, 72, 51, 63, 70, 44, 43, 1, 11, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Jan. 20, 1863, No. 7,677 drew $100,000; No. 10,947 drew $50,000; No. 18,582 drew $30,000; No. 17,196 drew $10,000; No. 3,371 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. A premium of 20 per cent. paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

No. 11 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear, and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lighthill, who has relieved me from a troublesome deafness of long standing, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information at my address as above. ROBERT CLIVE, Book-keeper.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

NEWBURGH, No. 73 Grand-st., Dec. 23, 1862.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor New-York *Teacher*.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE, NEWARK, Dec. 18, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL: I am happy to testify to the complete success of your treatment, in my case, of long-standing discharge from the ears, caused by scarlet fever, and very disagreeable and annoying. The inflammation in my throat has also entirely disappeared.

J. W. SCHOCH, Local Editor.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

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SECOND-HAND NO TOP BUGGY, BREWSTER'S.
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CAPITAL, $1,500,000.

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HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$87,963 18
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c.	274,008 66
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,435 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	587,930 00
United States Securities at market value	479,277 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	118,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,250 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c.	923,551 00
New-York Life and Trust and U.S. Trust Co.	40,250 00
Total	$2,683,110 59
Liabilities	179,039 77

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We shall, therefore, for the present, continue to sell Gents' fine Linen Collars at $1 40 per doz., or 12c. each. Superfine Linen Colars, best goods made, at $1 75 per dozen, 15c. single.

Neck Ties and Scarfs in great profusion, as follows:

25 cent Ties at.......15 cents	75 cent Ties at.......50 cents
40 cent Ties at.......25 cents	$1 Ties at............65 cents
50 cent Ties at.......35 cents	Wide-end Ties, 25 to 75 cts.

Scarfs of every description, at same rates.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs and Gloves, Gents' Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, &c., &c., at the same prices we sold them at one year since.

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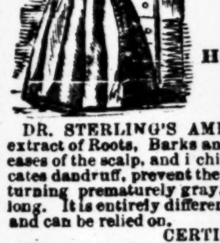
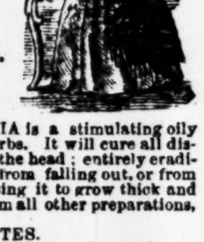
STERLING'S AMBROSIA



FOR
THE
HAIR.



DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that about eighteen months ago I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many hair tonics, invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as, since I commenced using it, I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.

Can be seen at the office of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

DR. H. H. STERLING, Proprietor.

The Ambrosia is sold by all druggists.

FAIR WARNING.

In consequence of the immense advance in the price of material and labor, we are compelled to raise the price of JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINES to $12, to take effect on 1st February. All orders sent to us before that date, will be filled at $10. Our UNION WRINGER will remain for the present at old price, $8. These two articles are in use everywhere, and meet with universal approval. A week's washing may be done in two hours without soaking, rubbing or boiling. Call and see them in operation. J. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—In reply to many inquiries, we here say that we never sell *County* rights of our patent. Our price for a first-class State is $5,000.

THE DEAD OF ANTIETAM.
JAMES YOUNG,
SEXTON OF THE SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH,
Corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.,
(And Undertaker,)

Having visited the battle-field of Antietam, and obtained information of the locality of the graves of 3,000 and upward of the Union soldiers who fell at South Mountain and Antietam, offers his services to those wishing to obtain the remains of their friends, at reasonable rates. Address or call at No. 1,173 Broadway, New-York.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR MARCH
NOW READY.

Among its contents will be found Jonathan's Chip-Basket—Four Seasons in the Courtship Year of Septimus Kight, Banker, wherein his love blossomed, bloomed, blew and blasted. Shocking Miss-Conduct at the Park.

Price $1 a year; single numbers 10 cents.
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MADAME TILMAN,
NO. 148 EAST NINTH-ST.,
Late of No. 712 Broadway,
Adjoining A. T. Stewart's new store,
Has just received a beautiful assortment of
NATURAL BUTTERFLIES
AND
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SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.

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New Styles; some as low as Three Dollars, Four Dollars, Five Dollars, and Six Dollars, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES,

Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars a Set, at
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CHILBLAINS, CHILBLAINS,
WHO HAS THEM?

Chilblains, cold and frost-bitten feet, for to cure which use the Galvano Electro Metalic Insoles; they keep the feet warm in the coldest weather. Price $1; per mail, $1 25. Sold by druggists and shoe dealers generally. METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway. Send for circular.

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For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
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Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:

I take pleasure in stating the good results of the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in this vicinity. For the past ten years I have observed its effect in cases of *sudden colds*, as well as in *seated coughs*. I have used it in my family, and have induced many others to make use of it, in some instances where the case was considered very critical.

I am happy to state that the effect has always proved satisfactory, and I would earnestly recommend its use, without delay, to all persons in any way afflicted with *throat or lung diseases*. Very respectfully yours.

GEORGE I. E. LASHER.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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LE BON TON JOURNAL DE MODES—Is the best French Fashion Book in this country. All ladies of good taste should see it. Two imported patterns, and a specimen copy sent for 50 cents. Address
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DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated upon my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to himself. I am completely restored to hearing.

JOSEPH MANNING, No. 108 West 36th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by a roaring noise in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied. S. A. SMITH,
No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of Skin,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,

and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

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invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SCEPTICAL

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

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Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Uretha, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid heavy fees to be cured, in a short time have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC.

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER

Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

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PHYSICIANS please NOTICE.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
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HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION

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AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBERD,
Alderman, 9th-st., (above Race,)
Philadelphia.

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PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information,
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
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UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy servant a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; knows her business in all its branches, and has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to go a short distance out of the City; Brooklyn preferred; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer, and is an excellent baker; also understands desserts; has no objections to do housework in a private family. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; would have no objection to assist in light washing. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 73 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Apply at No. 66 West 18th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen in her present place. Call at 55 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; very best City references. Call, for two days, at No 306 3d-av., near 24th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a German Protestant woman as first-class cook and baker: knows all kinds of fine German, French and English cooking and baking; also, jellies, preserves, blancmange and ice cream. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, second floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork by a respectable Protestant young woman; has good City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND FINE WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable English Protestant woman, in the above capacity; can undertake the care of infants from their birth; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 3[illegible]8 6th-av., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 West 1[illegible]th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families washing by the day, week or month; willing to go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 48[illegible] 6th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing, understands clear-starching and French fluting; willing to go out by the day or week; refers to some of the best families in the City. Apply at No. 98 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room, Mrs. MONAHAN. Also as cook on the same terms.

MALES.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted, by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction. In view of the times, a very small salary will be accepted. Address SEXTON, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS BARTENDER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man to tend bar, or to assist in a grocery-store; is acquainted with the business, and has good recommendations. Address P. N., Box No. 2[illegible]0 *Times* Office, or No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 71½ East 14th-st., near [illegible]th av.

HELP WANTED.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,797 New-York Post-office.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl, about 15 years of age, wanted, to take care of children. Apply, this day, between 10 and 3, at No. 1½ Allen-st., near Division.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GERMAN GIRL, TO do the housework of a family of two persons; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have good City references. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 3[illegible] Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER, A PERSON who thoroughly understands his profession, and who can bring the best of City references. Apply at No. [illegible] East 17th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO STOUT AMERICAN BOYS, about 1[illegible] years old, by SMITH & McDOUGAL, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 84 Beekman-st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY IS OFFERED to a nice respectable American woman; one who is in need of a good home, and willing to work in a small family for her board and $2 a month, may apply at No. 126 East 3[illegible]th-st., from 9 till 2 o'clock on Friday, the 30th of January.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$5,600 UNITED STATES TWO-YEARS SIX PER CENT. LOAN; A 556 to 559, four bonds, $1,000 each; B 554, one bond, $1,000; A 1,30[illegible] to 1,3[illegible], six bonds, $100 each. Payable to the order of the subscriber, not indorsed. $500 United States Loan of 18[illegible], 6 per cent., with Coupons No. 4,144. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for their delivery to him.
HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 6 West 18th-st.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of Michigan Central Railroad Stock, No. 12,791, dated Oct. 9, 18[illegible]2, and sent by mail Oct. 10, 1862, from New-York. Any person finding the same and returning it to me at Rockville, Conn., shall be suitably rewarded. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same. ALONZO BAILEY.
ROCKVILLE, Dec. 1, 1862.

LOST.—IN THE 4TH-AV. CARS, AN OLD WALLET containing several United States bills, (greenbacks,) and some bank bills, and an assayer's receipt for some old silver, and his report of the same. Also a statement of sale of some specie. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at EARLE & CO., No. 97 Front-st.

LOST—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN THE VICINITY of the Post-office, a CERTIFICATE of twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the Shoe and Leather Bank No. 2,018, dated May 4, 1859. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at No. 53 Gold-st.
THOMAS H. NORRIS.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—LOST, A SMALL POCKET-BOOK, containing one $10 Treasury Note, some small bills and a small quantity of silver. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 25 Union-square.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, 28TH INST., IN GOING from Clinton-st., Brooklyn, through Carroll to Court-st. car, across the Fulton Ferry, by a Bleecker-st. stage to Broadway, a SCOTCH PEBBLE SHAWL PIN, set in gold. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at Room No. 16, No. 49 Wall-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, WHILE WALKING from East 24th-st. up 4th-av. to 30th-st., a sable victorine. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 52 East 24th-st.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $3 will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE.
USE
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

The cheapest, the most wholesome, and the best for family use, of any Coffee in market. It has twice the strength of Java, with all its superior flavor.

Price 23 cents per pound.
(Put up in one-pound packages only.)
GENERAL DEPOT, No. 154 READE-ST.,
Opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery.
Also sold by
THOMAS R. ACKLAND, No. 2[illegible] Greenwich-st., N. Y.,
BOWDEN & CO., Wholesale Agents for Long Island,
No. 100 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
At No. 79½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City,
And by
Nearly every grocer in the three cities.
☞ Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

NEW MUSIC—"HOME IS HOME," "I Hear Sweet Voices Singing," "Forget Me if you Can, but Forgive," by J. R. Thomas, the popular ballad writer, and are sung by Bryants' and Hooley's Minstrels. Price 30 cents each, mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM FOR THE MILLION.—"Suffer Little Children to come unto Me," "Bury me in the Morning, Mother;" "Little Ella's an Angel;" "Willie's gone to Heaven," by S. C. Foster. HORACE WATERS, Agent, 481 Broadway, Publisher.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—A FILE OF THIS PAPER from the commencement, September, 1852, to date, for sale. Address Box No. 843, New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Joel Wolfe, Executor of the estate of Martin Martin, &c.
25 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank, $100.
10 shares Market Bank, par $100.
50 shares National Bank, par $50.
20 shares Metropolitan Bank, par $100.
25 shares American Exchange Bank, par $100.
Also, about
250 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, par $25.
100 shares Manhattan Bank, par $50.
10 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., par $100.
50 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, par $50.
40 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co., par $50.
80 shares United States Fire Insurance Co., par $25.
25 shares Green Bay, Milwaukie and Chicago Railroad Company, par.
3 First Mortgage Bonds Hud. River Rd., $1,000 each.
1 Second Mort. Bonds Hudson River Rd., $1,000.
Sale by order of Messrs. J. & J. STUART & Co., Trustees.
50 shares Merchants' Bank, par $50.
40 shares American Exchange Bank, par $100.
50 shares Tradesmen's Bank, par $40.
100 shares Phenix Bank, par $20.
50 shares Mercantile Bank, par $100.
100 shares Butchers' and Drovers', par $25.
70 shares Fulton Bank, par $30.
25 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $100.
Lists at No. 3 Pine-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold, at public auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.,
567 Green Salted Hides.
37 Barrels of Tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, Commissary-General of Subsistence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE WHISKY, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, 2,300 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the Navy rations.

PROVISIONS—92,850 lbs. bread, 1,024 lbs. rice, 3,641 gallons beans, 2,700 lbs. flour, 34 bbls. flour; also, a quantity of beef, coffee, tea, butter, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.—1,100 woolen blankets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and duck trowsers, flannel over and under shirts and drawers, seamless coats and caps, calf and kip shoes, and a quantity of flannel, satinet and canvas duck.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, ribbons, knives, combs, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty boxes, barrels, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF 127 VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being on 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 102d and 103d sts., between 3d and 5th avs.; also, on 8th-av. and McComb's Dam Road, 152d and 153d sts., near the to-be terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad; also, on 12th-av. and 88th-st., being near the North River, and having a fine view of the same, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or the whole can be paid, as the purchaser may desire. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P. M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
THE ATTENTION OF MECHANICS, MERCHANTS and small Capitalists is called to the large sale of desirable and cheap lots and gores situated in the upper part of the City, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. For full description, see auction column. Book-maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office, No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, in our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, bedsteads, mirrors, paillasses, hair mattresses, bookcases, &c.; also, china, crockery and glassware, &c. Also, an invoice of imported Jardinier's work-tables, dressing-tables, papier-mache, pearl inlaid centre-tables, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of horse, wagon, harness, &c. Bay horse, 16 hands, about 8 years old, long tail, and good saddle horse, sound and kind in double and single harness, a very stylish driver. A two seated family rockaway, in good order; light open business wagon, with saddle, harness, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 414 Canal-st., bureaus, tables, chairs, sofa-beds, wardrobes, lounges, mirrors, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, plated ware, cutlery, glass, crockery ware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., at 12 o'clock, a rosewood upright 7-octave piano, made by D. Kuhn.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of [illegible] and Equipage, in this city.
10,000 axes.
10,000 axe-handles.
10,000 hatchets.
10,000 pick-axe handles.
5,000 spades.
40,000 india rubber blankets.
5,000 drum heads, batter.
5,000 drum heads, snare.
5,000 sets drum snares.
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, both sides of Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 2d day of January, 1863, ALFRED H. FANNING, of the late firm of PALMER & FANNING, formerly doing business at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, by an assignment of that date assigned all his property to the subscriber in trust for the benefit of his and the creditors of said late firm, and all persons having claims against said late firm and said ALFRED H. FANNING, are requested to present their claims to the subscriber, at No. 47 Chambers-st., or at his residence, No. 344 Bleecker-st., in the City of New-York. SAMUEL H. WILLARD, Assignee.
Dated Jan. 30, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by
WM. C. GILLMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP,
Interest payable Tuesday, Feb. 3,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Company for the fifth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1861	$219,722 20	
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1862	815,521 44	
Total amount of Premiums		$1,035,243 64
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums,) and Interest received on Investments		$725,386 39
Losses paid during the year	$411,013 61	
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Taxes	85,603 64	496,617 25
Net Profits		$228,769 14

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year, as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS.

Net Profits	$228,769 14	
Reserve for estimate claims unadjudicated and bad debts	87,164 00—	$141,605 14
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of Fifteen per cent. return, on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1863	33,990 05—	$107,615 09
Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being 8 1-6 per cent. on cash capital		40,833 33
Total		$66,781 76
Of this residue Thirty per cent. will be paid cash to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent. on cash capital		20,000 00
		$46,781 76

There will also be a scrip dividend, payable on and after June 1, 1863, of 2 per cent. on the cash capital, making the total dividend for the year, paid to stockholders, equal to fourteen and one-sixth per cent.

Payable, in cash on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of security notes, being 1½ per cent. on amount of such notes	651 81
	$46,129 95
Payable, in scrip, on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on earned premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $575,153 40)—8 per cent.	46,012 27
Undivided balance	$117 68

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

United States and New-York City Stocks		$162,300 00
Loans on demand, on Gold	$129,000 00	
Cash in Banks	71,661 43	
Interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on Investments, and Cash with Agents	25,396 50—	226,057 93
Reinsurance and Salvage Claims and Unpaid Premiums		45,574 74
Bills Receivable		677,289 36
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry Claims due the Company, &c		24,318 72
Total amount of Assets		$1,135,540 75

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.
EDWARD ROWE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
} Committee.
JANUARY 27, 1863.

On and after 1st February, 1863, dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD ROWE, of C. Dord & Co.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
GEORGE MILN.
ABEL DENISON, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE.
WM. H. HALSEY, of Harbecks & Halsey.
THOS. BARRON.
ROLAND G. MITCHELL, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. MORRIS.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
ALBERT E. KENT, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President N. Western R. R. Co., Chicago.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
ANDREW J. RICH, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of Galwey, Cassado & Teller.
JOS. MORRISON.
WM. H. POPHAM, of Popham & Haxtun.
DAVID OGDEN.
B. C. MORRIS, JR., of Caldwell & Morris.
EZRA NYE.
HENRY J. CAMMANN, of Wilson & Cammann.
THOMAS LORD.
LAWRENCE MYERS, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
CHAS. A. LORD.
ROBERT BOWNE, of Bowne & Co.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, of Satterlee & Co.
JOHN D. BATES, JR., of Bates & Co., Boston.
JEWITT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
MOSES MERICK, of Oswego.
DAVID J. ELY, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.
The Transfer Books are now open.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (Reorganized) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST mortgage of this Company for $3,500,000, and due the 1st of February, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New-York.
W. E. WATSON, Cashier.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] INSURANCE CO., No. [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. [illegible], 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 28 to February 2d, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.—Interest due 1st proximo, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice President.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Income Bond Coupons of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
JOHN N. DENNISON, Treasurer.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862		1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$6,275,855 92

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,024,012 19	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$616,693 14	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years	$14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash	10,278,560
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863	$4,215,170

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cornel's Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray,
R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
G. W. Burnham,
Fred. Chauncey,
James Low.
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., COR. OF CEDAR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its charter.

Outstanding premiums Jan. 1, 1862		$207,166 97
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:		
On marine risks	$138,836 15	
On fire risks	42,498 42—	181,334 57
Total		$3[illegible]8,501 54
Earned premiums on risks, marked off from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862		449,975 50
Losses paid during the year:		
On marine risks	$124,819 98	
On fire risks	12,100 35—	$136,920 33
Return premiums and expenses		112,724 88
The Company have the following assets:		
Cash on hand		$138,490 34
United States, City Banks and other Stocks, Bonds, &c		113,365 00
Loans on Stocks, &c		398,264 37
Bonds and mortgages, interest on do., and on other loans, salvages, re-insurance claims &c		206,435 23
Real estate		70,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable		298,838 02
Total		$1,625,382 96
Balance remaining with the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862		$156,473 86

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of Six per Cent. be declared and paid on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in February next. Also,

Resolved, That a dividend of Forty-one per Cent be declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, (free of Government tax,) for which certificates will be issued on and after the 8th day of April next. And further

Resolved, That after reserving one million of dollars of profits, the entire amount of scrip issued by the Company prior to the year 1856, and fifty per cent. of the issue of that year will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the third Tuesday of February next, the certificates to be surrendered and canceled to the extent paid.

By order of the Board.
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN FALCONER,
MOSES TAYLOR,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN P. NESMITH,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
E. J. ANDERSON,
JOHN C. HITCHCOCK,
S. D. BABCOCK,
PETER V. KING,
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON,
H. L. ROUTH,
SAMUEL F. SPROULLS,
H. H. MUNSELL,
ANDREW V. STOUT,
EDWARD WILLETS,
JAYME RIERA,
SUMNER R. STONE,
R. R. GRAVES,
JAMES W. ELWELL,
SIDNEY GREENE,
JOHN M. STOREY,
J. B. DICKINSON,
J. SELIGMAN,
AUG. B. THEIROTT,
DAVID B. TURNER,
W. A. KETELTAS,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
WM. BELL.
F. S. LATHROP, President.
JNO. S. TAPPAN, Vice-President.
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE Capital Stock of the "Globe Fire Insurance Company," of this City, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 2, at the office of the Company, corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts., under the Ocean Bank.

An installment of ten (10) per cent. is payable at the time of subscribing.
D. R. MARTIN,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,
LEONARD KIRBY,
} Commissioners.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1863, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., by
H. C. KINGSLEY.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 1½ per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 9, 2d floor.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock, will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 9 proximo, free of Government tax.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 2d day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 433 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	72,435

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. payable Feb. 2.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed, at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th instant, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th inst. to the 31st, inclusive.

Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
January 1[illegible], 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE CORN EXchange Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank.

The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive.
By order,
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
DEC 10, 1862.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—FACsimile Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. $500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations, sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of $5, by
W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to [illegible] o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment, and to all persons indebted to said firm, to call and pay such indebtedness at the office of said firm, at No. 421 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, as said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between WM. S. STANLEY and ROBERT H. JOHNSON is dissolved this day by mutual consent, Wm. S. Stanley, Jr., retiring from the firm.
W. S. STANLEY, JR.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM

Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.—WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Paper and Rag Warehouse from No. 19 Beekman-st. to No. 186 Fulton-st., opposite Church. We intend to keep on hand a stock of Paper, Twine and Paper Bags, suited to the use of wholesale and retail dry goods dealers, grocers, druggists, manufacturers, &c. Buyers will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Paper of all kinds made to order at the shortest notice. Rags and paper stock bought and sold on commission.
FREEMAN & ROBERTSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, AT PRESent embarrassed, wishes to meet with a benevolent gentleman that would advance here $50 on good security. Address Mrs. JANES, Station G, for one week, Broadway.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the
INFALLIBLE
for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 2[illegible]th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,
J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

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ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

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Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10[illegible] and $[illegible]; Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway New-York.
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Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

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The steamship
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For freight or passage, apply to
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FOR HAVANA.

In consequence of an accident on leaving the dock to the British Steamship
PACIFIC,
her departure is necessarily postponed till
MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863,
when she will positively sail. Freight received until
SATURDAY EVENING.
Mails close on SUNDAY at 12 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. E. BROWNE & CO.,
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FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
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FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Jan. 31
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Feb. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
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First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency;
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
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OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIPS MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of first cabin passage $50.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau	$50
Passage money to Havana	70

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

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MURRAY-HILL RESIDENCE FOR SALE, or in exchange for approved City property—a spacious and splendid house, 40 by 62 feet, with two full lots attached, and additional ground, if desired, beautifully situated, in the immediate vicinity of Madison-av. The house was built and is occupied by the owner, and in all the details and essentials of a perfect dwelling is believed to be unsurpassed. Address VENDOR, Box No. 131 Times Office.

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HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME, modern built house and lot No. 77 East 34th-st., second house from Park (4th) av.; is four stories; brown stone front; built in the best manner, elegantly finished, and seventy-five feet deep to third story, containing all the modern improvements; of superior construction; in one of the most pleasant locations on Murray Hill. For terms and permits to view the premises apply to E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, No. 157 Pearl-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two lots on east side of Union-av., 25x107 each, 150 feet south of North 3d-st.; three lots on north side of Montrose-av., 25x100 each, 225 feet east of Union-av. Also, one large gore, bounded by Broadway, Lorimer and Marshall sts., fronting 70 feet on Broadway. For full particulars, apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 1.2 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 131, 133, 135 and 139 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by days' work; at present occupied by first class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 106 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order; lot 24x80. Also, vacant lot on 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BROWN-stone house, in a first-class neighborhood in Brooklyn, near the City Hall; contains 13 rooms, with all the modern improvements. Will be sold low, or exchange for a smaller house. Apply at No. 62 William-st., New-York, office No. 8.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The substantial church edifice, on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts., covering a plot of ground 92 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY STONE HOUSE, 25x60, and full lot, 22d-st., near 5th-av. Do. or exchange 4 lots, 100x133.6, 3d-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; good neighborhood. Street sewered and well adapted for improvement. Address L. R. N., Box No 2,794 Post-office.

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FOR SALE—A NICE HOUSE, WITH PLOT OF lots attached, in a pleasant and healthy location in Brooklyn, near city cars; house has 13 rooms, water and gas, desirable for residence or investment. Also, a nice building plot of 4 lots, and another of 10 lots. Inquire of the owner, at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 14.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 130; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BURT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

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NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J.—Land in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry land, one to twenty acres, on easy terms; village lots for $10; mechanics wanted; send stamp for circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
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YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LOTS—INCLUDING a large number on 6th, 7th and 8th avs., for sale for cash. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad dépôts; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEWBURGH.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, beautifully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to New-Hamburgh; brick house in the gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; three acres of land, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees; stable, carriage-house, &c. FITTON & JONES, No. 26 Wall-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from dépôt. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A SMALL house, within one hour's ride, by railroad or steamboat, at a rent of not over $400. Address, with particulars, C. C. C., Box No. 111 Times Office.

FARMS.

A VALUABLE FARM AND PEACH ORCHARD FOR SALE.—Situated about 25 miles north from Baltimore, within a short distance of a railroad station, and easy of access by rail or water from New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; containing 1,000 acres, 600 under cultivation, well-fenced and highly improved, part of balance of heavy and valuable timber. Buildings first-class, and cost over $25,000. The orchards contain 14,000 choice peach trees, a large proportion of which will be in full bearing the coming season; 500 apple trees and several hundred dwarf and standard pear, cherry and other fruit trees, all of the finest varieties. The farm can be rented, and will be guaranteed to pay ten per cent. Full particulars given and map of the tract shown on application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE ON UNION-SQUARE TO RENT.—To let or lease, for three or five years, the commodious house No. 20 Union-square, the residence of the late John Griswold, Esq., and located on the northeast corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for occupancy at a week's notice. The drawing-rooms and dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., are about 100 feet long; large conservatory and smoking-room, light and airy chambers, &c., &c.

Can only be seen by a permit from
[651] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW FIVE-STORY, WHITE marble front stores, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., each 25x80 feet. Will be rented together or separate. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 182 Grand-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

COTTON SEED.—20,000 POUNDS UPLAND and Sea Island cotton seed just received. For sale in lots to suit by SHEPPARD & SEWARD, 214 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER .... Lessee
HENRY C. JARRETT .... Acting Manager

GRAND MATINEE.
EAST LYNNE MATINEE
FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) JAN. 31,
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) JAN. 31,
LUCILLE WESTERN
Will appear in her
TRULY THRILLING AND IMPRESSIVE CHARACTERS,
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
Supported by the annexed
BRILLIANT CONSTELLATION:
MISS KATE DENIN,
MRS. G. C. GERMON,
MISS CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON,
MISS SOPHIE GIMBER,
MISS MARION LE BRUN,
MISS EMILY BARNETT,
MRS. LE BRUN,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
MR. CHARLES BARRON,
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
MR. T. E. MORRIS,
MR. HENRY RUSSELL,
And the balance of
LEONARD GROVER'S STAR COMPANY.
SYNOPSIS OF EAST LYNNE.

So great has been the interest excited by this deeply thrilling play, that not only the patrons of the drama are anxious to see it, but
ACKNOWLEDGED DRAMATIC STARS
And the creme de la creme of the
THEATRICAL PROFESSION
Are on the qui vive to see
LUCILLE WESTERN'S GREAT RENDITION.
Many of them have already secured seats for the
MATINEE TO-DAY,
And hundreds of her
PROFESSIONAL SISTERS AND BRETHREN
Will be present to
ENJOY, CRITICISE AND GAIN INSTRUCTION,
From the efforts of this
REALLY GREAT ACTRESS.

Admission .... 50 cents

No extra charge for reserved seats. Box-book open to-day, from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M. Doors open at 12½; curtain will rise at 2 P. M.

N. Y. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

Director .... J. GRAU

ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure in announcing that Signor BRIGNOLI has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will positively appear
NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 2,
On which occasion will be produced Flotow's celebrated opera,
MARTHA,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
in her admirable role as LADY HENRIETTE
Mlle. MORENSI for the first time as NANCY.
BRIGNOLI, LIONEL, SUSINI, PLUNKET
BARILI, TRISTAN.
Conductor and Musical Director .... Signor MUZIO

Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—VESPRES SICILIENNES.
FRIDAY, Feb. 6—DON GIOVANNI—immense cast.
SATURDAY, Feb. 7—Closing Matinée.
Seats can be secured for the three nights in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
TUESDAY, Feb. 3, will be produced
The entire of Verdi's celebrated opera of
ERNANI.

Mad. LORINI .... as .... Elvira
And the first act of LA TRAVIATA,
Mlle. CORDIER .... as .... Violetta
Box-office in New-York at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
Dr. COLTON will give his next grand exhibition of the
LAUGHING GAS
At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

Dr. Colton has the pleasure to announce that on this occasion, fifteen gentlemen and
SIX LADIES
Have consented to inhale the gas.

Dr. Colton will endeavor to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen who have attended his former exhibitions.

Although the expenses are greatly enhanced, the price will remain the same.

Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents, admitting to all parts of the house.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.

ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
A job lot of medium colored Silks—about
3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
8,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
300 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

R. H. MACY.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLORS; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under-garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors, Alexander's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$2.000 TO $3.000.—CASH PAYING BUSINESS for sale, or partner taken; ill health and business in another city the cause; is safe, pleasant, and increasing; pays near $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the institute, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

THE ADVERTISER HAS A QUANTITY of first-class furniture, which she would give the use of for the board of herself and daughter, or would rent it to responsible parties. Address M., Box No. 2,996 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN NEAR junction of Broadway and Myrtle avenue. Rent from $150 to $225, with eight to ten rooms, and two or more lots of ground. If suited may purchase. Address or call on C. TABER, Agriculturist Office No. 41 Park Row New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF years, from May 1, by a small family, without children, an English basement house, not less than twenty feet wide, furnished or unfurnished, on or near 5th-av., not below 14th-st. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. T., Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, in either New-York or Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood, a small, neat furnished house, by a gentleman, wife and child. Address, stating locality and terms, J. F., Box No. 1,6[illegible]7 N. Y. Post-office.

DWELLING-HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 4th and 7th avs., 4th and 38th sts.; must have furnace, &c., be of good size, in a good neighborhood, and worth not far from $10,000 or $12,000, of which $2,000 will be paid down, balance to suit. Address C. F., Station D.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEMENT or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BASEMENT OR FRONT OFFICE on the first floor, in Cedar or Pine sts., near Nassau. Address H. R., Box No 186 *Times* Office

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.

THIRD WEEK
of the brilliantly successful engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose deeply touching and grandly impressive impersonation of the
JEWISH MAIDEN,
in the beautiful new play arranged from the German, and founded on Mosenthal's "Deborah," expressly for her, entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
has claimed the sympathy and elicited the
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE
of the most
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED IN THIS CITY.

In compliance with the wish of the public, LEAH WILL BE PLAYED EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MISS BATEMAN,
will be supported, as heretofore, by
MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR., and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

The NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN. EXQUISITE ORIGINAL MUSIC, by ROBERT STOEPEL, admirably rendered by the fine orchestra, under the experienced baton of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

The correct and tasteful costumes and stage appointments by Mons. PHILIPPE and Mr. S. WILLIS, and
THE ADMIRABLE CAST,
embracing the names of numerous popular favorites, gives to the entire performance a
COMPLETENESS RARELY EQUALED;
and aided by the truthful character of the incidents, and wonderful skill with which
MISS BATEMAN
depicts the character of the wandering, heart-broken Jewess, the illusion is so completely maintained, that a chapter of real life seems spread out before the assembled auditors;

The performance will commence at 7½, and terminate at 10½—thus allowing ample time for stages, cars, &c., to be obtained.

Seats can be obtained one week in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

REPETITION OF THE
GREAT BENEFIT BILL
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Jan. 31,
Presenting the following
SPLENDID ARRAY OF ATTRACTIONS:
THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS
Will appear in the thrilling pantomime drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF,
As
ALEXIS, THE PIRATE BOY,
Introducing several splendid
BALLET DANCES
AND
COMBATS.
And, by request, the popular domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER,
In which
Mr. C. W. COULDOCK
Will sustain his great role of
PETER PROBITY,
In which for the last eighteen nights he has drawn such brilliant and crowded audiences, and achieved such an
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
In rehearsal, the drama of the
ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE
AND
ONE TOUCH OF NATURE,
In both of which Mr. COULDOCK will sustain original characters.

PALACE GARDEN,

OR, ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1863,
Dr. ADRIEN'S
Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATIONS,
Previous to leaving for Europe.

Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.

Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863,
First time of
MERCADET LE FAISEUR.
Comedie in three acts, by H. De Balzac.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

BRASS BAND
and
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE
Perform at
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 3 and 4.

INSTRUCTION.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on Book-keeping, continues to give private lessons in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
At his Rooms, No. 596 Broadway.

Terms—For short course of practice in double entry with mercantile calculations $25
For extra and finished course in do. do. 40
Circulars on application.

Those who cannot avail themselves of the advantages of a course of practice under the guidance of the author, will do well to procure one of the following works, which are admirably adapted for private study:

MARSH'S COURSE OF DOUBLE ENTRY, 8vo., printed in colors $1 75
MARSH'S COURSE OF SINGLE ENTRY, 8vo., printed in colors $1 25
_ Same works in Spanish.
MARSH'S BANK BOOK-KEEPING, 4to, printed in colors $5 00
MARSH'S set of BLANK BOOKS for Students, six to the set 1 25
Remitted per mail free, on receipt of the price.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward N. Y.

STRANGERS IN TOWN MAY TAKE A course of writing lessons, in three days, at TOWNSEND'S, No. 280 Bowery. Ten lessons, $1. Lessons also given in book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra, reading, grammar, &c. Each student receives the most careful attention. Open day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—14 teachers.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FOR PUPILS OR TEACHERS.—MRS. PAIGE'S unrivaled and unapproachable method of learning the use of the pianoforte and singing, No. 117 West Houston-st., New-York. A fortune for other teachers. Send for a circular.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. The next term opens Feb. 2.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, GRADUATES OF a first-class institution, and experienced teachers, desire reengagements either in a school or private family. One is qualified to teach higher English, French, (which she speaks,) oil painting and drawing; the other can instruct in higher English, French, Latin and music. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given. Address, with full particulars, M. J. G., Box No. 115, Newburgh, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., F., Post-office Box No. 322 New-London, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in teaching drawing and painting, wax and hair flowers, and common English, desires a position as teacher in a school, or family in exchange for board. Good references given. Address, for three days, E., Poughkeepsie Post-office.

AS TUTOR.—A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, graduate of a New-England College, and lately returned from a tour in the East Indies, desires a situation as tutor, in a family or school, where he can devote two or three hours during the day. References furnished. Address H. L. C., Box No. 4,697 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE of one of the first Seminaries of Europe, desires a situation as governess; her teaching in French, German, music and English, is of the best and most approved method. Address GOVERNESS, at No. 181 William-st.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION—to be held at Hamburg, Germany, under the auspices of the GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, in July, 1863. The attention of agriculturists, the inventors and manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, growers of stock, packers of provisions, manufacturers of flour, &c., is called to this Exhibition, which will probably exceed in interest any Agricultural Exhibition ever yet held. Representatives from all the principal Agricultural Societies in the United States and Canadas are expected to be present.

All applications for entries must be made on or before the 15th day of April next, to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Programmes of the Exhibition and a list of the premiums, and all other information, can be had by applying as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress .... Miss LAURA KEENE
Open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.
Fourth week of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG
who will appear in her favorite character of
PAUL THE PET,
PAUL THE PET,
PAUL THE PET,
received on its former representation with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31,
will be presented the comic operetta, in three acts, of the
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PAUL (the Pet) .... with songs .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
A powerful cast of characters, and a numerous corps de ballet.
And the comedietta entitled,
MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

Will be produced immediately, a new and extensively augmented version (by Charles M. Walcot) of Planche's famous Fairy Extravaganza,
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,
by the addition to, and alteration of which,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will have a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece, all the admirable language and situations of which have been scrupulously retained as far as possible, and new characters and incidents introduced, solely with the view of giving extended scope to the inimitable talent to be displayed by
MRS. WOOD IN THE PRINCIPAL ROLE.

New music has been arranged expressly by Mr. J. G. Maeder. New and gorgeous scenery, machinery, dresses and properties prepared at great cost; also a new and original overture, by Thomas Baker. An engagement has been effected with the compiler and talented artiste,
Mr. C. WALCOT, SEN.,
who will appear in the character of the King. And, to add to the attractions, the Arab Giant,
Mr. GOSHAN,
will perform a speaking character.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7¼; begin at 8; over before 11 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,)
Second time this season,
Bulwer's great play of the
LADY OF LYONS,
WITH NEW SCENERY BY ISHERWOOD,
AND
SUPERB COSTUMES, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Claude Melnotte	Mr. Lester Wallack
Colonel Damas	Mr. Mark Smith
Glavis	Mr. Charles Fisher
Beauseant	Mr. Reynolds
Mons Deschappelles	Mr. Norton
Jabot, landlord of the Golden Lion	Mr. G. Holland
Gaspard	Mr. Young
Major Desmoulins	Mr. Parker
Captain Dupont	Mr. Parsloe
Captain Gerault	Mr. Turner
Pauline	Mrs. Hoey
Mme. Deschappelles	Mrs. Vernon
Widow Melnotte	Mrs. John Sefton
Marian	Miss Greene

MONDAY, (sixth time) THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, With the standard cast of this establishment.

TUESDAY—Twelfth night of Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive comic drama,
CENTRAL PARK.

WEDNESDAY—(In compliance with numerous requests and letters received for its repetition,) will be acted the
ROAD TO RUIN,
with its highly appreciated and unequaled distribution.

THURSDAY—Fifteenth and last time of the new comedy of
BOSOM FRIENDS.

FRIDAY—Second night of Morton's standard comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.

To be repeated—"Money," "The Bachelor of Arts," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband, or a Journey to London," and "Pauline."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Burlesque opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA,

Miss Julia Gould	as	Amina
G. Swain Bulkley	as	Elvino
R. Bishop Bulkley	as	Alessio

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

Perform at BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and At NEWARK, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 5 and 6.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original Panorama, with the new one of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, every EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

LECTURES.

DEVELOPMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.

PRACTICAL EXPERIMENTS,
WITH
THREE DESCRIPTIVE LECTURES,
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL,
No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.,
BY
BENJAMIN HARDINGE.

Fossilized wreaths of red roses, tulips and other flowers, with their buds, stems, green leaves, &c., in all their pristine colors, neutral tints and shades, gracefully entwining themselves in life-like nature through and through white silicious marble! Although this beautiful rock is of the quartzose base, there are unmistakable evidences of a combination of the action of vital laws of form, along with those of crystalization peculiar to inorganic rocks.

Prof. BENJAMIN HARDINGE dissolved a ton of quartz, or silex, in water, at a single operation; then reproduced, in molds, synthetical solids, not only statuary marble, (snow white,) but variegations of every description, by the introduction of mineral oxyds in a liquid state, and in such a manner as to produce the life-like phenomena above described.

The coming lectures will embrace practical proofs, showing how and through what creative agencies the first elements themselves originated, and the accumulating processes during and throughout the six creative days—viz. how the first aqueous nebula of the world was formed, from gaseous to liquid, thence to semi-solid, thence to solid terra firma and rock.

Also, the beginning of floral and animal development, of what genera, together with the progressive changes during each creative day; that hereafter we may have a book of facts for reference upon the geological formation of the world which we inhabit, and at the same time obtain perhaps some clearer comprehension of what we ourselves are made and by what laws are kept in motion.

Man's knowledge of himself, and of the earth he inhabits; of whence its original elements; how generated and combined with subsequent accumulations; the time for the completion of each gradation, or process, are subjects which have hitherto seemed too much for philosophers to fathom. Hence no book of reference.

FIRST LECTURE
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
at 7½ o'clock.

Admission 25 cents, to pay expenses of lighting the hall, &c.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE LOST ARTS,
BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1863. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Astor place; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Crowen's No. 699 Broadway; Evans', No. 443 Broadway, and Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway.

Reserved Seats, (sold only at the Library and Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.,) 50 cents.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.

"OUR FUTURE"
Will be the subject of
A LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS
In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

Doors open at 7; lecture at 8. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st., and Rose's, No. 143 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at Tousey's, No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

F. A. M.—AN EMERGENT MEETING OF JOPPA LODGE, No. 201, F. A. M., will be holden at our room, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the funeral of our late worthy Brother George W. Jackson. Members of the Fraternity are also invited to attend. By order of
J. J. COUCH, W. M.
RICHARD SHARP, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT, of Southern New-York, will hold its semi-annual session in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.
By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

THE MANAGERS OF THE FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY acknowledge with gratitude the following donations:

By Mrs. Skidmore—Mr. F. F. Randolph, $50; Mr. J. R. Skidmore, $50; Mr. Irad Hawley, $10; Mr. E. J. Hawley, $5; Mr. O. Hawley $1; Mr. E. Platt, $7; Mr. A. Briggs, $5.

By Mrs. Cochran—James Lenox, Esq., $200; T. H. Faile, $100; Mrs. James McBride, $20; Mrs. J. X. McLanahan, $20; John T. Johnston, Esq., $50; Wm. M. Halsted, Esq., $50; R. L. Stuart, $50; A. Stuart, $50.

By Miss Post—Mrs. George Griswold, $50; Miss Lawson, $10; Miss Carrie Swan, $5.

By Mrs. Frear—Corporation of New-York City, $500.

By Mrs. Oliver—Mrs. Coursen, $5; Anonymous, $15; Mrs. H. Rogers, $3; A Friend, for Female Assistance Society, $5; J. D. Oliver, Esq., $10.

By Mrs. Truslow—Rutsen Suckley, Esq., $50.

By Mrs. Stowe—Mrs. Parker, $10; Mr. Ricks, $2; from Mrs. Sturgis for a deceased friend, $3.

By Mrs. Mitchell—Benjamin L. Swan, Esq., $5; D. Sloane, Esq., $5; Mrs. Pott, $3; Mrs. A. S. Kellogg, $5; A Friend, $3; B. L. Swan, Jr., Esq., $5; Two Friends, $5.

By Mrs. Caster—Miss Mary Chew, $3.
By Miss Shaw—Mrs. A. Decker, $5.
By Mrs. Wicker—Mrs. George Martin, $2.
By Miss. Peele—Mr. Wayte, $5.
By Miss Oothout—Mrs. J. Oothout, $10.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1863.
GRAND FAMILY JUBILEE!
The thousands of ladies and children who are eager to see the charming little
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
and are desirous of avoiding the great crowds of the afternoon, have induced the manager to give
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
nearly
EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING,
EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING,
EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING,
the first commencing at
10½ O'CLOCK FORENOON,
for their special accommodation, when the same elegant drama,
CHARLES THE SECOND,
that is produced in the afternoon and evening, will be played.

THE CHARMING LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY will be on exhibition, on the platform in the main hall of the Museum, from 10 till 12, and will also appear on the stage in the Lecture Room between the acts of the drama. This enables the ladies and children to
SEE EVERYTHING IN THE MORNING,
and so avoid the great crowd.
COME, THEN, ONE AND ALL!

Come early! See the little Queen, and converse with her, and then see her dance the polka on the stage.

COME ALL! Everybody can be accommodated; everybody can see the little lady, and witness the play or not, just as they prefer.

THE WEDDING DAY BEING FIXED
for TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when the
LITTLE COUPLE WILL BE MARRIED,
after which she will never be seen in public, the little General having determined that she shall never be exhibited after she becomes
GEN. TOM. THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
the only possible chance of ever seeing her is during
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
as they intend to start for Europe soon after the consummation of the happy event. Hence,
NOW IS THE TIME!
It is emphatically NOW OR NEVER!
She is seen at all times in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
the most diminutive man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe,
TOGETHER, WEIGHING ONLY 54½ POUNDS.

Miss WARREN'S WARDROBE is so extensive that she appears in a different dress every day, and in a chaste selection of her splendid jewels, always including her magnificent
DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING,"
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors.

Also, to be seen at all hours, day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,

No. 600 Broadway,
L. B. Lent .... Manager

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
in America. The premises occupied by the Menagerie having been materially enlarged, in future
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., when the
WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
ANTONY and CLEOPATRA,
who actually stand upon their heads, dance, play upon musical instruments, and execute feats of an equally extraordinary character will be introduced, together with highly-trained PONIES, MONKEYS and MULES.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION.

Dr. COLTON will give to ladies and children an exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS, at the Cooper Institute, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 31, together with a brilliant variety of chemical experiments—a balloon sent up, &c., with lucid explanations. Admission—adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents. Open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-first season, 1862—1863. Third concert at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1863. Orchestral Pieces—Schumann's Symphony No. 1, Concert Overture by Rubinstein, Overture to Tannhauser by Wagner, and Beethoven's Concert in G for the piano. Solo Performers—Messrs. E. Perring, "Tenor," and S. B. Mills, "Piano." Conductor—Theodore Eisfeld. Extra member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes forming for the second quarter, for Ladies, Misses and Masters, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock. For Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons when disengaged.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

NEW PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that, having purchased the interest of his brother, ED. G. BRADBURY, in the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm will dissolve on the 31st day of January instant,) he will also withdraw his own interest from the said firm, and will open on Feb. 2 proximo, his new warerooms for the sale of his celebrated piano fortes.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.

AFTER THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY

The manufacture of Pianofortes will be continued, as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 421 Broome-st., by F. C. LIGHTE, (senior partner of the firm of Lighte & Bradburys,) and L. ERNST, who will take the place of Messrs. Bradburys, withdrawing. The establishment will be open with a fine assortment of instruments, for sale and to let on the most liberal terms.
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
No. 421 Broome-st.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

THERE IS NO ONE LIKE A MOTHER, 25c.; Grafted into the Army, with lithograph, 35c.; Kingdom Coming, 25c.; Dime Violin Books, 11c. and 13c., just out; Hibernia Collection for Violin, 50c.; Caledonia Collection, 60c.; silk and Italian violin and guitar strings, music, &c., mailed post-paid.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. All kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress on the Financial Measures of the Government.

An Issue to be Made in the "Arbitrary Arrest" Cases.

Agents of the Rebel Government Abroad.

Further Debate in the House on the Negro Soldier Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

The Administration is engaged, through eminent counsel, in preparing to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the important question of the power of the President, in times of rebellion, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Administration is determined to settle this question at once, as there are many cases now pending in several State Courts, and additional ones are springing up almost daily. The Wisconsin case is the one on which the Administration expects to make the issue.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee, at their meeting to-day, considered at length the House Finance bill, discussing its various features, but came to no conclusion. Great pains are taken to keep from the public everything foreshadowing their policy, but it is known that it will be eminently conservative.

THE TAX BILL.

The House Committee of Ways and Means meet daily to consider and perfect the Tax bill. Their meeting to-day was wholly occupied in discussing the question of putting an additional tax on a number of articles, with the view of increasing the internal revenue, which it is apprehended will fall short of the original estimate.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Elections, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the case of Mr. MCCLOUD, elected from the Norfolk District, and after careful examination of all the facts, have decided to report against his admission, principally on the ground that in no instance was the election conducted in accordance with the laws of Virginia. The North Carolina case will be heard on Monday.

REBEL AGENTS ABROAD.

It is ascertained that the rebel Government have regularly commissioned agents at St. Thomas, Bermuda, Kingston, Jamaica, and all the principal points on the Spanish main. These agents continually communicate with the insurgents, and advices received by the pirate SEMMES are communicated through these sources.

THE FLOYD ACCEPTANCES.

The House Judiciary Committee have decided to report in favor of allowing PEARCE and BACON to sue the Government in their case. They hold about $350,000 worth of the Floyd acceptances, which the Administration have refused to pay.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

Martin Kennedy, 15th New-York Artillery; Albert Rice, Co. A, 20th Connecticut: Elihu W. Judd, Co. G, 6th Michigan Cavalry; Alfred Perry, Co. E, 6th New-Hampshire; Corp. Northington Hodgekinson, Co. A, 9th New-York Militia.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has formally recognized GEORGE HUSSEY, Jr., as Vice-Consul of Portugal for the District of New-Bedford, Massachusetts, and THOMAS J. STEWARD as Vice-Consul of the same kingdom at Bangor, Maine.

ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—1. By direction of the President, Hospital Chaplain C. W. DENISON, having left this country for Europe, is dropped from the rolls of the army.

2. By direction of the President, Surgeon WM. W. NASSAU, United States Volunteers, is dismissed the service of the United States.

3. "General Orders," No. 1, from the headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated Jan. 5, 1863, dismissing Lieut. HOFFMAN, First New-Jersey Cavalry, for suffering himself and party to be surprised and captured by the enemy, on the 2d of December, is confirmed by the President.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

GEN. BURNSIDE AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. BURNSIDE is to be examined before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, upon the Senate resolution inquiring whether any Generals acting under him attempted to interfere with his plans at any time while he was commander of the Army of the Potomac. His Chief of Staff was examined yesterday. *The Committee have the names of several officers who came up here and complained of Gen. Burnside's movements to the President.*

GEN. FRANKLIN ASKING FOR A COURT OF INQUIRY.

It is believed in military circles that Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN, hearing that allegations of tardiness and inefficiency in his late command had been made against him to the Government, asked to have a Court of Inquiry assembled, for his trial under them, immediately on being relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and that it has been determined to accede to his request.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in estimating the duties upon articles manufactured, when removed and sold at any other place than the place of manufacture, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of such sales the following items:—Freight from the place of manufacture, storage, insurances, and commissions actually paid when the articles are sold by the manufacturer; allowances to be made for the expenses of sale not exceeding the usual commission upon the same, or similar articles, at the place of sale.

THE RECAPTURE OF GALVESTON.

The Navy Department has received the report of the Court of Inquiry into the Galveston affair. One of the witnesses (a rebel) testified that 110 men were landed from the *Harriet Lane*. If so, the loss of life cannot be as great as it was previously reported.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATIONS.

Among the items in the Fortification bill reported by Mr. STEVENS, to-day, are the following:

For Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor	$200,000
For Fort Monroe	50,000
For Fort Wool, in Hampton Roads	90,000
For Fort Church, Florida	150,000
For Fort Taylor, Key West	300,000
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key	300,000
For the Fort at Ship Island	155,000
For the new Depot at Dry Tortugas	100,000
For Fort St. Philip	100,000
For Fort Jackson	100,000

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Navy Appropriation bill, in the aggregate appropriates $68,195,000, including nearly $15,000,000 pay of officers and seamen; $9,298,000 for the construction of vessels; $3,850,000 for purchase, charter, &c.; $12,000,000 for iron sea steamers; $3,000,000 for equipment; $5,000,000 for machinery; over $7,000,000 for ordnance and stores.

The following appropriations are made for navy-yards: Portsmouth, N. H., $133,000; Boston, $226,000; New-York, $463,000; Philadelphia, $230,000; Washington, $133,000; Mare Island, $366,000; Sackett's Harbor, $1,800; the Navy Academy, nearly $25,000.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of WILLIAM E. HINES, of Rhode Island, as Consul to Zanzibar.

AN EXPLOSION.

This afternoon, while the workmen at the Washington Arsenal were removing fuses from fixed ammunition, an explosion occurred, killing one man instantly, and seriously injuring several others. One of the buildings of the laboratory caught fire from this cause, but the flames were soon extinguished.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the President, recommending a vote of thanks by Congress to Commodore DAVID D. PORTER, for the bravery and skill displayed by him in the attack upon Arkansas Post. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Several private bills were passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to expedite the printing of the President's Message and accompanying documents. Passed.

The bill provides that the message and documents shall be delivered to the Superintendent of Public Printing, prior to the meeting of Congress, and be printed within ten days after the commencement of the Session.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution, providing for the distribution of documents belonging to Senators of States unrepresented, among the Senators that are present. Adopted.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate whether or not any Commissioner, Representative or other agent of the United States has received from the Japanese Government, or any agent thereof, any sum of money to be used in constructing ships-of-war; if so, who was the agent, how much money did he receive, in whose hands was it deposited, under whose control it is now, and what disposition is proposed to be made of it.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the resolution censuring Commodore VAN BRUNT, CHARLES H. HASWELL and E. J. SOUTHARD for negligence in fitting out the "Banks Expedition."

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that he could not see the reason for erasing the name of Commodore VANDERBILT, for he thought that Commodore VANDERBILT was more blameable than the others. Commodore VANDERBILT knew the destination of the expedition while these very men whom the resolution proposes to censure knew nothing as to where the Expedition was going. They testify that if they had known they would have protested against sending such vessels as went with it. He (GRIMES) believed that as to Commodore VAN BRUNT he was more sinned against than sinning. Commodore VANDERBILT was especially censurable in reference to chartering the *Niagara*, and in not procuring navigators and charts for the vessel. Mr. GRIMES here read, at considerable length, from the testimony on the subject, and offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That THOMAS J. SOUTHARD is accountable under the rules of war as an army contractor, and should be dealt with accordingly.

Resolved, That at least five per centum of the earnings of the vessels chartered by or through him, should be retained by the Quartermaster, upon the amounts due to the said SOUTHARD.

Resolved, That the owner of the steamer *Niagara* is not entitled to any compensation for the employment of said vessel, but is liable for the damage sustained by reason of her unfitness for the purposes for which she was chartered.

Further consideration of the subject was then postponed.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, elected United States Senator from Illinois, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. RICHARDSON then took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties as United States Senator from Illinois.

The bill granting aid to the State of Missouri for emancipation was then taken up and discussed at some length, upon the amendments by Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HENDERSON, and others.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said there was a peculiar fitness that we should commence to roll back the tide of Slavery in this new State, where since the days of the Missouri Compromise it had not been checked till 1860. He moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of Judiciary.

Agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution providing for a Board of Commissioners to revise and codify the Statutes of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent collisions on the sea.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the General-in-Chief inform the House whether paroles have been granted to any rebel officers captured by the Army of the United States, since the proclamation of JEFFERSON DAVIS, refusing paroles or exchanges to captured Union officers.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) a special Committee was appointed to inquire into the truth of the charges contained in the pamphlet issued by R. BETTS against the Commissioner of Patents.

A message was received from the President recommending that a resolution of thanks be passed to Rear Admiral DAVID D. PORTER for the bravery and skill displayed by him at Arkansas Post. The message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of fortifications; also, a bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year ending with July, 1864.

The House then resumed the consideration of the negro soldier bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) protested against its passage. It was a confession to the world of our desperate condition, that our efforts to suppress the rebellion had failed, and that we had been unsuccessful in saving the Constitution and the hopes of liberty on this Continent. It was now proposed to acknowledge that the negro was our only hope of salvation. This he would not admit. He still thought that there were wisdom, valor and strength enough in the people to preserve all we held dear, and that Almighty God would turn aside the troubles which so embarrassed us. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) had explained his reason for the passage of the bill, which had been drawn by the Secretary of War himself. It was to put the negro soldier on an equality with the white, as to military protection, in the event of their being taken prisoners. But this was not the true reason. Its purpose was to organize in military array the negroes proclaimed free by the President, to intrench them on the soil of the Cotton States, and maintain them there to exterminate or drive off the whites of that section. Of what use would be the Proclamation of Emancipation unless followed up by an army of negroes as now proposed. The President, having taken the step, there was no retreat from it; having yielded to the clamors of his ultra friends, while opposing the bill generally. He contended that it was not our policy to call negroes into the war as soldiers when we could obtain a far better class of defenders.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) favored the bill for the reason that it was appropriate and necessary to carry out the settled policy of the Government in the conduct of the war.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that this Government and the Union was the result of a compromise. In concession and compromise it had its birth. The very day the Declaration went forth to the Colonies from Independence Hall, there was a compromise and concessions were made. From that day down to 1850, such a policy had prevailed. The Union was again saved by a compromise of the great and ruling spirits of the land—CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, and others—meeting together for that purpose. If ever there was a time, when concession and compromise should be exhibited, it was now. The enactment of measures, repulsive to the large mass of the people, might produce such a state of affairs, that we some morning might wake to find that we had no Government.

A Voice—Yes, we will.

Mr. WRIGHT hoped this from his heart. He was willing to make any honorable sacrifice now. Let the other side of the Chamber show a compromising disposition. If the gentlemen here would all agree upon a base of compromise as to the conduct of this war, it would not last three months. He opposed the bill because it would produce demoralization; for soldiers of the army had said to him, that if black men were sent to them, they would regard it as a condemnation of their conduct, and leave the service if they could. How far this feeling extended he was not able to say.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked whether the information came from Pennsylvania soldiers?

Mr. WRIGHT replied in the affirmative. He had heard so to-day.

Mr. MOORHEAD would like to know their names.

Mr. WRIGHT said others talked the same way, and they were as patriotic as the gentleman or himself.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that since this bill had been under consideration today, he had been called upon by a captain—a gallant man, who had been in various battles—to say that he would render what service he could should this measure become a law. WASHINGTON, HENRY, and others of the Revolution, distinguished statesmen in the late and patriots during the present war, were in favor of negro allies.

Mr. WRIGHT resuming, said the white Anglo-Saxon race was capable of taking care of itself. But if we had not power to maintain our position, negroes could not help us out of the difficulty. They were not reliable in military service. He believed that by the reconstruction of the Cabinet and the restoration of MCCLELLAN to the army, the country could be saved.

Applause broke forth in a heavy volume from the galleries, manifested by stamping of feet and clapping of hands.

The speaker said if such disorder was repeated, he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. WRIGHT said Gen. MCCLELLAN was not a favorite of his. He had never advocated him here. But he believed that no other General in the Army so embodied their feelings and sentiments. If you want a crown your arms with victory, you must have to Commander in whom the army have confidence. It was idle to talk about victory with a demoralized army. MCCLELLAN, he repeated, was the heart of the American Army, and should be placed in command.

The galleries again broke forth in applause; but it was somewhat suppressed in consequence of the Speaker's admonition, which was repeated.

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, said, let the President make a new and mixed Cabinet, representing the two great parties of the country, restore MCCLELLAN to the command, and call for 200,000 men, who would rally to his standard in an instant. Addressing the Republicans he said: You abandon some of your ultra notions, or we are gone. We have got to compromise. Abandon the proposition to bring negroes into the army, or we are lost.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) did not regard the bill as of such paramount importance as to justify the excitement it had produced in this hall. He thought the President already possessed power to employ negro soldiers, and provision was already made for their employment in all conditions in which their services could be made efficient. But he preferred his own proposition, offered in June last, making provision for emigration or confining their operations to the rebel localities, so as not to interfere with the Border States loyal to the Union. Such persons had physical strength, power, and manhood, and could be employed and used for useful purposes without infringing on the loyalty of any portion of the country. He would leave it to officers to say when the negroes should be employed as soldiers. He was against placing black on an equality with white men. He gave his military experience in behalf of his position. He was a friend of MCCLELLAN, and had defended his military conduct. But it was idle to say that he (DIVEN) and his regiment, and the army, would not fight under any other leader. There was not a man of them but would fight under any other General. When the mud dried up the army would march on to, as he believed, ultimate victory. But the question was whether the negroes could not be used to destroy the rebellion, and this should be the point for the consideration of the House.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said that in a speech made last session he had expressed his views at some length upon the policy of raising negro armies. He still entertained the same views, but would not trouble the House with a repetition of them.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) controverted the positions assumed by Mr. MCPHERSON and other gentlemen, and argued that the course of WASHINGTON and other Generals was against employing negro slaves as soldiers. There was no analogy between employing negroes then and now. Gov. ANDREW, who recently returned to Massachusetts, carried with him *carte blanche* to raise negro companies and send them out of the State. Mr. COX, while opposing the bill, remarked that its object was to produce dissolution of the Union. For the gentlemen from the Border States here had said it would be impossible to restore the Union if negroes were brought into the field like fiends of hell, in accordance with a policy which began in hate, and has been followed up by a spirit of vengeance. A large portion of our army was made up of Celtic blood, and he would tell the gentlemen that such men would not fight by the side of negroes. The prejudice could not be eradicated. What, he asked, was the object of the reprimand by Mr. DUNN, the other day, of Mr. LOVEJOY, who had indulged in a tirade against the Democracy? He (Mr. DUNN) said such remarks would have a bad effect upon the army. He (COX) said a large portion of the army were Democrats, who had gone out to fight the battles of the Constitution and the Union, and did so on the principle of the Crittenden Resolutions, that, when the authority of the Constitution is restored, the war ought to stop. They did not go into the contest for the cause of abolition. As Mr. LOVEJOY had made some allusion to his diminutive size, he was reminded of an epitaph, which he lately saw in a newspaper, about the gentleman from Illinois, which read as follows:

> "Beneath this stone good OWEN LOVEJOY lies,
> Little in everything except his size.
> What though his burly body fills this hole;
> Yet through hell's keyhole crept his little soul."

[Great laughter.] But he did not believe this of the gentleman from Illinois.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE IRON-CLADS AT SEA.

Interesting Narrative of the Voyage of the Montauk to Port Royal.

Correspondence of the Providence Journal.

U. S. STEAMER MONTAUK,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 19, 1862.

The "iron-clads" have made their *début* in South Carolina. The *Montauk* arrived here this morning at 1 o'clock, after quite a rough passage of 40 hours, and sailing a cruise of 300 miles.

After waiting for a northeast "blow" to pass off, we left anchorage in Beaufort (N. C.) harbor at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of last Saturday, Jan. 17. The *Passaic*, with her consort, the *Rhode Island*, preceded us, and soon after the *Montauk* and *James Adger* followed. Arrived outside the bar, we took the *Adger's* hawsers, and making them fast, steamed out to sea. As we passed the *Passaic* and *Rhode Island*, we discovered the latter at anchor, and concluded, it being a little rough, that the first attempt to get her hawsers to the *Passaic* failing, she had come to anchor for the purpose of accomplishing her object. At dusk, we thought we made them steaming after us, since which time we have seen or heard nothing of either of them.

Sunday morning we found a heavy sea, a cloudy sky, with the wind in the northeast, where it remained till noon, when it veered around into the north. Anxiously we watched the little pennant over our heads, and as anxiously watched and waited for the long, low arc of clear sky on the western horizon to get the mastery over the clouds which hung like a leaden pall above us. The *Adger* had out eighty fathoms of hawser to us, but had not towed us a mile during our passage, but with the hawsers slack in the sea, merely maintaining with wonderful accuracy the distance between us.

This was as intended, for we were making seven knots easily, with forty-five revolutions of our engine, and were anxious to avoid the sudden tightening and relaxing of the hawsers that we experienced off Hatteras, and which would have resulted from greater speed in the *Adger*. Fortunately the sea was with us, and the *Montauk*, with peculiar buoyancy, rose and fell as easily and gracefully as a yacht. At 12 o'clock last night it cleared away, but with the wind rising, and point-blank Northeast, and an increasing sea. I was awaked early this morning by the steamer's pitching and plunging through the sea; and going up on the turret, found a cloudy, stormy sky, a violent northeast wind and a heavy sea. The light-ports through the deck were closed from below, the iron scuttle set in above the hatches bolted down, and the deck smooth and clear, and the most of the time submerged. Around the stanchions on the turret is a broad band of canvas or "weather-cloth," a shield from the wind and sea, yet not much shield this morning, for as the sea dashed against the turret, clouds of spray were thrown over us, not at all agreeable in the northeast wind.

As we looked from off the turret this morning, our deck entirely out of sight, the sea making over it four and five feet deep, now plunging head-first into the ocean, completely immersed, and then rising from it, the water pouring in torrents from off her sides, billows ahead of us hiding from our view the *Adger* to her main yards, it was, indeed, a sight terrific and sublime, sufficiently satisfactory with one experience.

At 8 o'clock we made the light-boat off Port Royal. Soon the pilot steamer came out to us, but finding we wanted no assistance accompanied us in.

We cast loose from the *Adger*, she fell astern of us, and we steamed into our anchorage. As we passed the *Wabash*, (flag-ship) Admiral DUPONT and the officers on her quarter-deck, the men manned the rigging, and gave us three cheers. The *New Ironsides*, on the other side of us, took it up, then *Vermont*, and finally the *Keystone State*.

When off Charleston, last night, we saw the reflection of the signal lights, which we understand are burned below the forts. Some of the officers wanted to go in and make a harbor, but we kept on, postponing the visit for a season.

This evening it is raining and foggy, with a howling "northeaster," and we have heard nothing of the *Passaic*.

Our own steamer is dry and tight, and we have new confidence in her and her worthy commander, Capt. WORDEN.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1863.

The *Passaic* has arrived, having been out at sea from Saturday afternoon till last evening. She made Port Royal entrance, came to anchor, had to weigh anchor, the sea was so high; drifted to Charleston, made the blockading fleet, put back as soon as she could, and succeeded in getting in here last evening, tight and dry, and this morning iron-clad stock is high.

S. T. B.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Who Shall be United States Senator?

A Movement to Secure a Reduction of the Duty on Paper.

The Question of Arbitrary Arrests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

The canvass for the Senatorship and the removal of clogs to legislation, by the organization of the Assembly, have caused a marked influx of strangers. Although the Senatorial question is one of much immediate interest, and though only four days intervene before the day fixed for going into joint ballot, there is as yet little or no tangibility or drift to the views of members or Senators on candidates. There was an informal gathering of some 30 or 40 members last evening, which adjourned, however, before the question of candidates had been very extensively gone into. That sterling patriot of the old Democratic stock, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, should be added to the list of gentlemen heretofore given in connection with the Senatorship. His services in behalf of the country are held in high estimation by the Union representation, as they are by his fellow-citizens throughout the State; and his eminent qualifications for the position, the duties of which would not be new to him, are universally acknowledged. The state of public sentiment in the country is eminently suggestive of considerations outside of strict party lines. The high claims of the country should always take precedence of those of party,—and never before were such claims so great or pressing as at the present moment. Party services, though not inconsistent with, should be held subordinate to the higher claims of the country. Capacity, experience and unquestioned patriotism should, and I do not doubt will, be the qualifications first sought for. The State has an obligation to the country, in this hour of its trial and gloom, to be discharged before those of a mere party character. The Government has a claim for support overriding all others, and in discharging this obligation, and in responding to this claim, not only experience, but high capacity, vigor, firmness, and a combination of qualities that will cause the Empire State to be felt and honored not only in the highest branch of the National Legislature, but in every branch of the Government where her voice can reach, should be selected. Fortunately, the list of eminent names, as already given, affords more than one combining in a large degree these qualifications; and with this principle held in view as the standard of action, public expectation will suffer no disappointment.

The Democratic members, from New-York City, will probably redeem their promises to go for FERNANDO WOOD, and they may be able to present him as the caucus candidate. Nevertheless I question whether they can command for him the entire Democratic vote in the two Houses. Mr. WOOD is not regarded with warm affection by Democrats of the rural districts; and I do not believe that they will be able to sanctify him by a majority vote in caucus.

The unauthorized use of Mr. WEED's name has had a quietus put upon it. As those who know Mr. WEED did not doubt would be the case, he will permit no such use of his name. And the additional difficulty was encountered in the fact that the Democrats could not be united on him. The name of EX-GOV. MORGAN—unauthorized, no doubt—has taken the place of Mr. WEED's in this connection, and the Democrats are handing it around, professing to be able to give the entire Democratic strength to the Governor. Despairing of electing a Democrat, their only hope is to divide the Unionists. They failed signally in their first attempts, and I do not believe that success is to attend the use of EX-GOV. MORGAN's name.

It is understood that the Union caucus to make a nomination will be held Monday evening.

The adjournment till Monday, P. M., will afford an opportunity to most of the members to visit their constituents; though many, no doubt, will prefer to remain at the Capitol to watch the caucus.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30.

Mr. FOLGER reported favorably the bill to increase the license fee of hawkers and peddlers.

The bill to pay the officers of the Assembly employed prior to the organization was passed, the rules being suspended for the purpose.

A bill was introduced by Mr. FREAR to authorize the Governor to furnish tourniquets to all soldiers of this State, that they may be enabled to check hemorrhage in case of receiving wounds.

Mr. PRUYN reported favorably the bill to appropriate a certain portion of the Literature Fund to the benefit of Academies.

A resolution for a joint session of the two Houses on Tuesday next, for the election of a United States Senator, was adopted.

The bill to legalize all the acts of Boards of Supervisors in relation to the payment of bounties and the raising of relief funds, went through the Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 30.

Mr. LOUTREL, by unanimous consent, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The cheap diffusion of knowledge among the people is essential to the welfare of Republican institutions; and

Whereas, A combination exists among the manufacturers of paper, which has caused an enormous increase in the price of books, periodicals and newspapers; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are instructed and requested to favor a reduction of the duties on imported printing paper.

The preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously.

Mr. ABGATE presented a petition praying for such action by the State Legislature as will induce the Federal Government to put a speedy end to this unhappy civil war.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUGHES—To increase and regulate the fees and costs in the Justice's Court, Brooklyn.

Also, to remove the Exemption law when judgment is recovered for servants' wages.

By Mr. BOOKSTAVER—To repeal all the Excise laws and return to the old law of 1845.

On motion of Mr. HOUGHTON, the Speaker was authorized to appoint two extra door-keepers.

The resolutions of Judge DEAN for the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the "arbitrary arrests," and the refusals to obey writs of *habeas corpus*, were taken up.

Mr. MATHAM spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. BARNARD HUGHES made a strong argument on the same side, reviewing the course of the Republican Party, who were now opposed to the war unless they could make an Abolition war of it. Mr. HUGHES then proceeded to argue against the constitutionality of the acts of President LINCOLN, Secretary SEWARD and Secretary STANTON.

After some further discussion, the resolutions were made the special order for Wednesday evening.

Mr. DEAN offered a concurrent resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a General Bankrupt law. Laid over.

Adjourned till 4 P. M. Monday.

The Arrest of the Proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY THEREON—REMARKS OF JUDGE LUDLOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 30.

The Grand Jury to-day made a presentment in relation to the arrest of Mr. BOILEAU, the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*. The presentment says:

"The testimony before the Grand Jury shows that the arrest was made by the order of Gen. SCHENCK, 'for the publication of an editorial article under the title of "Message of Davis," and other articles of a like character, tending to the support and encouragement of the rebellion against the United States Government.'"

After quoting the editorial alluded to by Gen. SCHENCK, the Grand Jury say, they cannot refrain from saying that whilst they, individually or as a body, could not conscientiously do anything which would have a tendency to weaken the General Government in the exercise of its constitutional authority for the suppression of this most wicked and causeless rebellion, yet they feel equally bound to enforce all laws that have for their object the protection of life, the security of property and the liberty of the citizen, which laws are in their sacred keeping.

After reading the presentment, Judge LUDLOW said:

"I shall request the District Attorney to examine the document, and to frame such bills of indictment as he may find to be necessary in support, not only of the laws of Pennsylvania, but of the Constitution of the United States. We can then arrive at the question of the legality of the charges therein contained. The record will then present detailed charges, and the defendants may object to the prosecution for any cause they may have, and they may also have the judgment of this Court, and the final judgment of the Supreme Court in case they should be dissatisfied with the finding of this Court."

The Grand Jury were then discharged.

THE ORDER FOR THE ARREST.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 24, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 24.—Brig.-Gen. MONTGOMERY will immediately arrest, and send under a sufficient guard to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, ALBERT D. BOILEAU, the publisher and editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, for the publication of an editorial article under the title of "Davis' Message," in his paper of Jan. 20, 1863, and for the publication of other articles of like dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of rebellion against the Government of the United States.

He will also take measures to suppress the publication of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, the paper in question, until further orders.

By command of Major Gen. SCHENCK.
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brigadier-General MONTGOMERY.

The Vanderbilt Gone to Sea.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The *Vanderbilt* sailed from Hampton Roads this forenoon, and went to sea at 10½.

☞ We call attention to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's advertisement, in which is inserted the Decree of Judge GRIER, of the Circuit Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, against parties infringing their rights as manufacturers, &c.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

By Telegraph.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1863.

MESSRS. EVANS & ALLEN,
Binghamton, N. Y.:

Was your safe in the fire? Please give us result?
HERRING & CO.

Via Erie Railway Telegraph.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1863.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Yes! and contents in perfect order.
EVANS & ALLEN.

The above was one of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, tried by the late extensive fire which destroyed the Odd Fellows Hall and a number of places of business.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable and perfect security from fire now known—manufactured and sold by

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material that will resist the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, combined—one safe within the other.

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES—plain and ornamental—suitable for the parlor or dining-room, for the security of valuable papers, silver plate, jewelry, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

THE BRIDE OF TOM THUMB, MISS LAVINIA WARREN, is the admiration of all eyes and envy of all hearts; she is so beautiful, so sweet, so amiable and charming. Thousands on thousands see her every day at the Museum—indeed, the crowd is so great that BARNUM has concluded to make the day, to-day, a regular holiday, and advertises performances every hour, to make sure of accommodating all who go. Those who go the earliest get the best seats and best sights.

[Advertisement.]

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—A new System of Physiognomy; Physiology, and the Temperaments; Ethnology, or the Races of Man; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. 10 cents a number, or $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig San Juan, from Tobasco.—John Wilson, Albert Bunsen, A. Mickelsburg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 5 16 | Moon sets.... 4 49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 59 | Gov. Island 5 48 | Hell Gate.. 7 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steamers Matthew White, Olney, Washington; Philadelphia, Morton, New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.
Ship Julian, Sluicken, Bremen, Ruger Bros.
Schooners Ajmeer, Hall, St. John, P. R., D. R. De Wolff; Willow, Small, Pembroke, Me., John Boynton's Son; Mary D. Cramer, Cramer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary E. Price, Shea, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.
Sloop Harper, Rackett, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steam transport Salvor, Moore, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast.
Ship B. R. Milam, Barton, Cadiz 35 ds., with wool, salt, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.
Ship Sandusky, Hall, Liverpool 28 ds., with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Ship Western Empire, (of Boston,) McLaughlin, Vera Cruz 15 ds., in ballast to Hallett & Carman.
Ship Annawan, McNair, Port Royal 3 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.
Ship St. Peter, Savin, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Thompson & Hunter.
Ship Consignment, (of Brunswick,) Tukey, Liverpool 24 ds., with to Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Bark William Wilson, Plummer, Matamoras Jan. 1, with cotton, hides, &c., to Girard & Francia. Jan. 11, passed an Am. ship showing a signal with a white oblong square in the red, and a red one in the white, in lat. 24 52, lon. 79 47, in the Straits of Florida. Has had strong N. N. winds and fog N. of Hatteras.
Bark Linden, Powell, Alexandria 18 ds., in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Yesterday, while beating through the Narrows, miss-stayed and went ashore on Long Island; was got off at 3½ o'clock this morning, without damage, and towed to the City.
Bark Chanticleer, Potter, Port-de-Paix Jan. 15, with logwood and coffee to H. Beecher & Co. Jan. 16, when off Great Magua, saw Br. brig Times at anchor, and brig Haytien, for Liverpool. Jan. 26, in lat. 32 28, lon. 75 50, saw a large steamer with two masts, schooner-rigged, standing due west; had one smoke-pipe, and had a lookout on fore and mainmast heads, supposed her an English blockade-runner.
Bark Washington, (of Baltimore,) White, Rio Janeiro Dec. 15, with coffee to master. Had heavy weather on the coast.
Bark Alamo, Godfrey, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.
Bark Washington, (Hamb.,) Cahanbley, Hamburg 50 ds., with mdse. and 56 passengers to Sloman & Edge.
Bark Orchilla, (of Searsport,) Devereaux, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig C. F. O'Brien, for New-York.
Bark Adeline C. Adams, (of Camden,) Hemmingway, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.
Bark George Durkee, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Anderson, Belfast 35 ds., in ballast to Thomas James.
Bark Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall Jan. 8, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.
Brig E. P. Sweet, (of Bath,) Chadbourne, Fronters, Mex., Jan. 4, with logwood and mahogany to Metcalf & Merrill. Jan. 24, lat. 34 30, lon. 75, in a thick fog, came in collision with an unknown brig, carrying away our bowsprit and all head-gear, main-stay, forsail, jib fore topmast, staysail, and cutwater; the other vessel carried away fore topmast stay. Left no Am. vessels.
Brig B. F. Nash, Ramsdell, Palermo Dec. 1, passed Gibraltar 14th, with fruit, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.
Brig San Juan, (Br.,) Barteltags, Tobasco 25 ds., with logwood, &c., to F. Alexander & Son.
Brig Los Amigos, (Br., of Jamaica,) Johnson, Curacoa Jan. 10, with salt, skins, &c., to Josiah Lee & Co.
Brig Orestimba, Dane, Philadelphia 7 ds., for Boston with kerosene oil, and proceeded.
WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

1 ship, 1 bark and 2 brigs unknown.
Coming up—Bark George Durkee, (Br.;) brigs Gipsey (Br.;) B. F. Nash, and a bark.

Sailed.

Steamships United Kingdom, for Glasgow, Ericsson, Philadelphia, Dudley Buck, Ellen S. Terry.
Steamers Crescent, Thomas Swann, W. P. Clyde.
Ships John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Johann Wilhelmine, (Brem.,) Hibernia, S. R. Mallory.
Barks Pilot, (Br.,) Lucine, (Br.,) P. C. Alexander.
Brigs George G. Roberts, Triumph, (Br.,) Lizzie, (Nor.,) Hard, Hornet, (Br.,) Levi, Milo, (Br.,) Zero, (Br.,) J. B. Allcot, (Br.,) Aladdin.
Schrs. Ellicott, Edward Everett, J. P. Chase, C. B. Jones, Hattie Coombs, T. D. Wagner, C. Fantanzzi, Jno. Randolph, Wm. Henry, Pawnee, Petrel, (Br.,) J. Lober, James Mack, East Wind, Washington.

Spoken, &c.

Lizzie Bernard—brig, fm. Turks Island for New-York, with loss of fore and main topgallantmasts, Jan. 28, lat. 33, lon. 76 40.
Ocean Pearl—Br. brig, from Curacoa for New-York, off Fortune Island Jan. 14.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-de-Paix Jan. 15, brig Monticello, Govens, for Boston in 12 ds.; schr. Springcock, Ginnell, sld. same day for Boston.
At Frontera, Mex., Jan. 4, brig Experiment, Gilhart, for Havana.
At Jamaica Jan. 10, brig Nantasket, from New-York, arr. 9th.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

TO THE VALENTINE TRADE.

FOR VALENTINES THAT WILL PLEASE,
For Valentines that will sell,
For Valentines at low prices,
For Valentines at high prices,
For Valentines that will suit everybody,
For Valentines assorted in lots,
For Valentines Comic that are new,
For Valentines Comic Military,
For Valentines Comic that hit all classes,
For Valentines Comic that have a point to the
For Valentines Comic Friendly.
For Valentine Cards,
For Valentine Envelopes,
For Valentine Packets for Soldiers,
For Valentine Packets for Everybody,
For THE BEST ASSORTMENT of VALENTINES,
and everything in the VALENTINE LINE, go to the
AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY,
No. 165 William-st., New-York.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE ALE
BREWERY 18TH ST.
BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH AVENUES
NEW YORK

EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

TO THE VALENTINE TRADE.

The rush for the American Valentine Company's Comics is immense—unparalleled in the valentine trade. Reason: because their Comics are all new—all mean something, and are just suited to the year 1863. If you want a lively trade in valentines, get your goods from the American Valentine Company, No. 165 William-st., N.Y.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP!

In order to effect a great saving in your
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES,
BUY YOUR TEAS
At 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pound.
Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward.
Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel.
Raisins, ¼-box, $1.
Coffee, 18 to 40 cents per pound.
Currants, 12½c. per pound.
Best Hams, 10 cents per pound.
Molasses, 40 cents per gallon.
Best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon.
Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon.
Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c.
Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use.
Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family.
Call and see for yourselves.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863. $30,000

3, 4, 10	Drew	10,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	7,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	5,167
19, 28, 41	Drew	35

In addition to the above, there were distributed prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $800; 20 prizes of $600, and 32,392 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,238. For information or circulars, address
J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del